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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 37 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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NATIONAL PLANNING INVOLVES

STATE CONTROL OF INDUSTRIES

Nehru's Memorandum On Recommendations

PLACE OF VILLAGE CRAFT IN INDUSTRIAL PLAN

BOMBAY, February 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the National Planning Committee has circulated a memorandum to the members of the various Sub-Committees for their guidance.

TEXT OF MEMORANDUM

The following is the text of the memorandum:—

The Manufacturing Industries Sub-Committee made certain references, involving decisions on important matters relating to the control and functioning of industries. As these questions affected many Sub-Committees, it was decided to have a meeting of the Chairmen and Secretaries of all the Sub-Committees for the purpose. This meeting was held on February 11th in the office of the Planning Committee in Bombay. A considerable number of Chairmen and Secretaries of Sub-Committees, as well as several members of the National Planning Committee were present. A questionnaire has previously been distributed to the members. There was a full discussion lasting for nearly six hours, as a result of this discussion, it was decided that I should embody the decisions in a memorandum and circulate them to all the Sub-Committees for their guidance.

STATE CONTROL.

The National Planning Committee had previously laid down certain general principles in regard to these matters. These will be found in the Red Book issued by the Committee. I should like to draw particular attention to:—

The Congress Karachi resolution, which states that "The State shall own or control key industries, and services, mineral resources, railways, waterways, shipping and other means of public transport."

It will thus be seen that the National Planning Committee has already gone far in laying down the principle that defence industries, key industries and public utilities should be either State-owned or controlled. A discussion took place at the meeting on the 11th February as to which of these should be State-owned and the measure of control in regard to the others.

In regard to defence industries, it was decided that they must be owned and controlled by the State. Regarding key industries, the majority were of opinion that they should also be State-owned, though a substantial minority considered that State control would be sufficient. It was made clear, however, that any control of such industries must be a rigid one.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

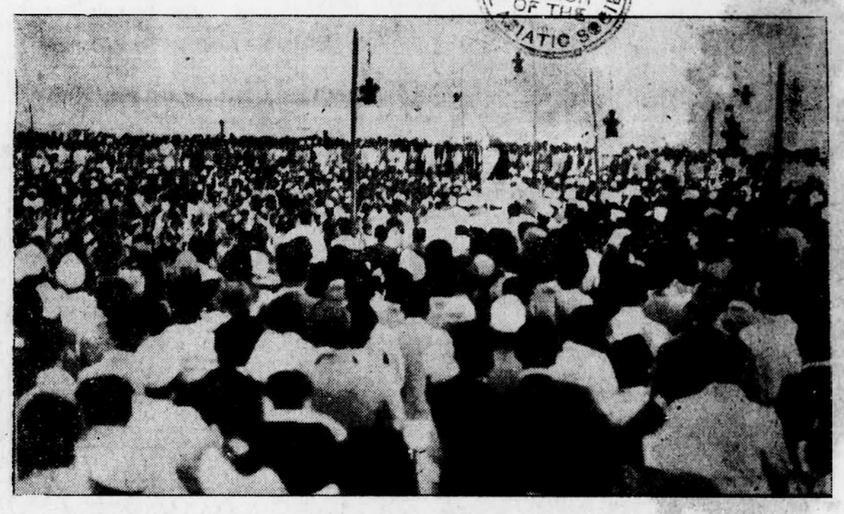
Public utilities, it was also decided, should be owned by some organ of the State, such organ being either the Central Government, Provincial Government, or a local board. It was also possible to have something of the nature of the London Transport Board, controlling such public utilities.

In regard to the other important and vital industries, which are not key industries, or defence industries, or public utilities, no special rule was laid down. But it was made clear that the very nature of Planning required control in some measure. What this measure should be might vary with the industry in question.

PUBLIC TRUST

As regards the agency in State-owned industries, it was suggested that, as a general rule, an Autonomous Public Trust would be suitable, the nature of such trust being varied in the case of different industries. Such a Trust would ensure public ownership and control, but would avoid the difficulties and inefficiency, which

(Continued on page 7, col. 3).



A view of the mammoth meeting at Chowpatty, which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru addressed on Sunday evening concerning the present political situation.

FURIOUS PRESSURE ON MANNERHEIM LINE

BOLD STAND ON WIDE SUMMA FRONT AGAINST SEVERAL SOVIET DIVISIONS

HELSINKI, Feb. 12.

The furious Russian pressure on the Mannerheim Line, which has now been maintained for twelve days, appears to be increasing rather than diminishing. Although there is no sign of Finnish defences weakening, the strain on the defenders is obviously becoming great.

RUSSIANS' NEW TACTICS

To-night's 'communique' makes clear that a short front at Summa—seven or eights miles wide—is being attacked by several Soviet divisions at once and from thirty to fifty thousand men are being thrown against the Finnish defences in this sector. It is reported that some Russian troops are using metal shields about two feet wide as they advance in the snow.

BRAVE STAND

An eye-witness states that Finnish blockhouses and forts on Summa front are standing up remarkably well to the tremendous hail of artillery fire, to which they have been subjected for the past two weeks. The Finns are fighting bravely but cautiously so as not to sacrifice a single life needlessly.

Meanwhile, somewhere in the interior of the country, Finland's Foreign Legion is undergoing intensive training to relieve the men at the front as early as possible.

RUSSIAN LOSSES

Heavy Russian losses mentioned include a total on all fronts of over 1,000 killed and 73 tanks destroyed.

ATTACK REPULSED

Fighting continued near Taipale, the enemy attacking after four hours' preparatory artillery bombardment, the attack was repulsed.

The enemy tried to surround positions on the Gulf of Finland and on Lake Ladoga by crossing the ice, but the fire of our batteries scattered their formations.

RUSSIAN CLAIMS REFUTED

Russian claims of the capture of Finnish positions on the Karelian Isthmus are declared authoritatively to be "entirely without foundation."

MOSCOW CLAIM

A Moscow 'communique' claimed: "On the Karelian Isthmus artillery duels and clash of infantry units resulted in the enemy being repulsed and a Soviet advanced unit capturing 16 defensive fortifications including eight iron and concrete artillery forts."

It is learned that Viipuri was bombarded on Sunday evening by heavy guns from the Russian front. The city's electricity works were damaged and current was interrupted for sometime, but the damage was later repaired.

WILL GERMANY MEDIATE?

ZURICH: "In the view of Wilhelmstrasse, Germany is not prepared at the moment to act as an apostle of peace between Russia and Finland," states the Berlin correspondent of "Easler Nachrichten", who adds that stress is placed on the "at the moment."

The allegation in German official "Diplomatische Korrespondenz" that Western Powers do not wish "in any event to see the war in the north ended" is taken by "Basler Nachrichten" as one of many signs that Germany will be relieved to see peace restored in Finland.

NO PEACE EMISSARY YET IN SIGHT

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

According to a German News Agency Helsinki despatch a denial that a great power had approached the Finnish Government offering to mediate between Finland and Russia was made in an official announcement tonight by M. Tanner, Finnish Foreign Minister.

IS IT ONLY ELECTION PLANK?

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

"President Roosevelt's sudden week-end peace offensive is now being rather hastily toned down", writes the "New York Herald Tribune" which adds: "The best thing that can be hoped for gestures of this kind is that they will prove harmless".

Miss Dorothy Thompson writing in the same newspaper says: "An explanation of the President's move is to be found chiefly in the United States in the Presidential campaign and only secondarily in Europe.—Reuter.

New Berlin-Moscow Trade Pact

SOVIET SUPPLIES FOR GERMANY ¦ NAZI FACTORIES FOR RUSSIA

AMSTERDAM, February 12.

A new German-Soviet trade agreement providing for a total turnover of thousand million marks has been signed in Moscow during the week end, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Telegraaf".

GERMAN FACTORIES IN RUSSIA

The correspondent learns that German industry will erect a whole series of factories in Russia in exchange for deliveries of raw materials and foodstuffs. The factories will include works for large scale production of artificial rubber.

SOVIET GRAIN FOR NAZIS

It is believed that the goods Russia will send to Germany include large quantities of grain, ore and petroleum.

Neutral observers express the opinion that transport difficulties may form a great obstacle to fulfilment of the agreement.—Reuter.

LABOUR OFFICER SAYS THERE IS CLEAR CASE FOR

18 Percent Wage Increase For Workers

BUT MILLOWNERS ARE NOT READY TO CONCEDE MORE THAN 7 1/2 PER CENT. CASH ALLOWANCE

FORMAL EVIDENCE WAS CONCLUDED BEFORE THE BOARD OF CONCILIATION, AT ITS MEETING ON MONDAY, AT THE COUNCIL HALL, BOMBAY. SIR SAJBA SHANKER RANGNEKAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, PRESIDED. ALL THE OTHER MEMBERS WERE PRESENT.

A STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION WOULD BE DISCUSSED BY THE BOARD "IN CAMERA". THE BOARD WILL ALSO MEET AND DISCUSS INFORMALLY WITH THE REPRESENTATIVES OF LABOUR AND THE MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION BEFORE FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS ARE MADE.

MILLOWNERS' PLEA

The representative of the Millowners' Association was prepared to recommend to his Association an increase of 7 1|2 per cent cash wages, on the distinct understanding that no further demand for an increase in cash wages should be made for a period of at least six months, unless the working class cost of living index rises beyond 125 for a consecutive period of three months. In the hope that the position would improve in the months to come, they were prepared to restore to the workers their pre-war living standard with retrospective effect from February 1. The cash allowance equal to 7 1|2 per cent would be converted into a flat rate payment per day for full work for men.

Clear Case For 18 p. c. Increase

Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere, Government Labour Officer, felt that a clear case for an increase of 18 per cent in the wages of workers had been made in the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5)

India's War Supplies

LONDON, Feb. 12.

All parties in Parliament are carefully studying not only the war contributions of self-governing Dominions, but of India and the Colonies, learns Reuter's Lobby correspondent.

India's economic contribution to the war effort is especially stressed by parliamentarians, as India is supplying His Majesty's Government with large quantities of ammunition made in the Indian Ordnance Factories and Army overcoats, blankets, khaki uniforms and boots and other leather equipment.

India has contracted to supply 712,000,000 sandbags in addition to 200,000,000 ordered for air-raids precautions, the total involved being greater than the number supplied during the whole of the last war.

India has also supplied 30,000,000 yards of hessian for war purposes. India's supplies of manganese and other ores assisted munitions manufacture. Large quantities of Indian high grade mica have gone into aeroplane construction and large Indian exports of rubber, cotton, wool, hides, skins, lac, hemp, timber, groundnuts and linseed all assisted in the essential demands at wartime.—Reuter.

Black Book On Germany

Polish Govt. In France To Publish Revealing Documents

PARIS, Feb. 12.

It is announced that the Polish Government in France will publish next week a White Book dealing with the responsibility for the war and a Black Book on German atrocities in Poland. The White Book will contain official documents exchanged between the Polish Government and the German Government since 1934, including Herr Hitler's many pledges to respect Polish integrity.

The Polish documents would prove that Herr Von Ribbentrop did not submit peace terms on the eve of the occupation of Poland.—Reuter.

MOONJE INTERVIEWS VICEROY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Dr. B. S. Moonje, Hindu Mahasabha leader, interviewed the Viceroy to-day for forty-five minutes.—A.P.

PATNA WILL DECIDE NEXT STEP IN

BATTLE FOR FREEDOM

Zetland Has Expressed Britain's Reluctance To Meet Demand

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, FEB. 12.

THE PATNA MEETING OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE ANNOUNCED TO BE HELD ON THE 28TH INSTANT IS EXPECTED TO BE MOMENTOUS. MAHATMA MAY GIVE A NEW LEAD TO THE NATION. IT MAY NOT BE A CALL FOR IMMEDIATE DIRECT ACTION, BUT IT MAY CLEAR ONCE FOR ALL ANY MISCONCEPTION ABOUT THE CONGRESS POSITION. WHAT WILL BE THE NEXT STEP OF THE CONGRESS WILL BE THE DOMINATING ISSUE AT THE MEETING. LORD ZETLAND'S LATEST STATEMENT, IT IS HELD HERE, REFLECTS BRITAIN'S MIND TOWARDS THE SETTLEMENT OF THE INDIAN POLITICAL PROBLEMS. WITH WINTER ENDING AND SPRING NEAR AT HAND, IT IS OPINED THAT BRITAIN CAN HARDLY AFFORD TO PERSIST IN FLOUTING WORLD OPINION IN REGARD TO INDIA'S FREEDOM. BUT, IT IS SAID, LORD ZETLAND HAS DECLARED IMPERIAL BRITAIN'S RELUCTANCE TO END ITS HOLD OVER INDIA.

HENCE, WHILE LEAVING FINAL RATIFICATION OF ANY DECISION THAT MAY BE TAKEN TO THE RAMGARH CONGRESS, THE WORKING COMMITTEE MIGHT MAKE IT CLEAR AT ITS PATNA MEETING WHAT THE NEXT STEP WILL BE IN THE FINAL BID FOR THE LIBERATION OF INDIA.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD IT IS NOW CLEAR FROM THE REPORTS HITHERTO RECEIVED ABOUT DELEGATES' ELECTION FROM DIFFERENT PROVINCES, WILL HAVE THE THUMPING MAJORITY OF ABOUT NINETY PER CENT. OF VOTES IN THE CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

LATVIAN & ESTONIAN CHIEFS OF STAFF MEET

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.

Interest is aroused here by the visit of the Latvian Chief of Staff, Gen. Berkis, to the Estonian Chief of Staff, Gen. Laidoner.

The Tallinn correspondent of Stockholm's "Tidningen" states that the visit is a sign of the determination of the Baltic States to defend themselves and their Independence.—Reuter.

Latvian Trade Delegation To London

RIGA, Feb. 12.

A Latvian commercial delegation is going to London shortly to discuss the possibility of mutual increase of trade.—Reuter.

LORD ZETLAND ASKED TO

Turn Searchlight Inwards

QUESTION ASKED IN DELHI IS WHY BRITAIN CAN'T COME DOWN TO REALITIES

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Unhelpful is the description of Lord Zetland's observations on the Indian situation. One Congress Nationalist leader told me "if the Secretary of State instead of appealing to Congress leaders not to be tied to phrases had addressed a similar appeal to himself the Indian 'impasse' would be soon resolved. The history of British connection with India is full of high sounding political phrases, statements and speeches by Premiers, Viceroys and Secretaries of State and though outward forms have changed the old spirit of the Englishman's indispensibility pervades every sphere of official activity to-day."

Political observers feel that unless British Government is acting on the advice of the Viceroy to show real grasp of the Indian problem and earnestness to part with power at no distant date the position would deteriorate further and those who have to-day faith in Dominion Status and equal partnership in British Commonwealth of Nations would find themselves left wondering.

The question asked here is why cannot British statesmen be more definite and precise about the phrase "shortest practicable interval" declare time limit for complete Indianisation of defence forces and come down from phrases to realities and solve the Indian problem. The impression continues that Whitehall is still influencing Delhi and not helping towards the solution of constitutional deadlock

Our Tabulated Adlets

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Minimum Re. 1.

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ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Invited correspondence from ladies, preferably Muslims by a well-settled and handsome bachelor with a view to marrying. Please apply Box No. 12801, "Bombay Chronicle."

A Brahmin Bachelor of 25 of independent means desires to marry a girl between 15 and 20. State age, caste, education etc., with Photo. Hindi Knowledge is essential. Box No. 12802, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Lady Companion—A cultured and an educated lady is required by a respectable home in Delhi. Light work. Widow, without encumberances preferred. Apply stating minimum salary to Box No. 12815, "Bombay Chronicle."

The Metropolitan Industrial Bank, Lucknow—Wanted Agents on pay and commission for an attractive Banking scheme. (10229)

Wanted Asst. by H. S. Gaind, Arya Nagar, Lucknow. Author and Trainer of New and Prospective Life Insurance Agents by correspondence. State salary required. (12810)

Wanted General Clerks, Overseers, Doctors, Lawyers, Graduates and Engineers. Apply for Terms to No. 12809, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications for twenty-five appointments at the Marathi Districts in the Bombay Presidency, C. P. and Berar are very immediately invited. Applications should be made on the prescribed printed application forms which can be obtained from our office on payment of the cost of Rupee One and Annas Five to be sent only by Money-orders before the 20th of February, 1940, so as to submit the same after having filled in and duly signed by the candidates before the 29th of February, 1940. Nobody should visit the office unless called. The selected deserving candidates shall get decent salary and provident fund, etc. The candidates must possess sound knowledge of English and Marathi and should clearly write full name and full address on the money-order coupon. All communications should be addressed to: Manager, The "Hindu-Sanghatana" Karyalaya, Wardha (C.P.) (12816).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted General Clerks, Graduates, Doctors, Lawyers, Engineers and Overseers. Apply for Terms No. 12817, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Doctor M.B.B.S., aged 40 to marry fair high class Brahmin lady of 25, Hindi Diploma Holder. Apply Box No. 12823, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Energetic hands efficient in business canvassing. Competency fetches liberal salary, commission and stock. Favourable terms offered. Prospectus with the Bluehills Tea Company, Mettupalaiyam, Nilgris. (12819)

Wanted Assistant on Rs. 60/- by H. S. Gaind, A.C.I.I. (Lond.), Arya Nagar, Lucknow, Insurance Agents' Trainer (by post) and Author of "Insurance Beginners' Sales Course". (12803)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Lady Secretary with highest Secretarial qualifications, knowing shorthand-typewriting seeks position as Private Secretary to a businessman. Write Box No. 12812, Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

To Let Airy, Well-Lighted Blocks for all communities at "Summit" Forjett Hill Road at Rs. 50. Inquire on spot or Telephone 20413 Bengali. Between 3 and 5 p.m. (1898)

Charming situation: Small offices, Shops, Godown, and 3 large room Terrace Flat. Moderate rents. Apply Zoroastrian Association Building, 16 Elphinstone Circle. 'Phone No. 21691. (12813)

68. FLATS TO LET

Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema, top floor flat, suitable large family, Rent 150. Apply Premises. Telephone 26968. (12796)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

To Let between Reserve and Grindlay Bank, Mint Road, Modern office premises. Ground floor for Bank only. Upper five floors each 5,600 sq. feet. full or part. Apply on premises. 'Phone 20955. (12824)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Cinema Directors—Short and speedy lessons in Tamil or Telugu to Players undertaken. Coached up countless Government and other officers. Methods highly appreciated. Professional experience 30 years. Apply to D. Cuppu Rau, 30 Sami Chetti Street Komaleesvaranpet, Madras. (12805)

243. ASTROLOGERS.

Wonderful forecasting of 1940, describing love-affairs, finance, health, litigation, profit and loss in business, speculation, lucky time and number, races, lottery, etc., also accurate answers to any five questions. Send Rs. 1/8, age and name of any flower to Mrs. Mohanee, 104, 3rd floor, Bazargate Street, Bombay. Consultations by mail only. (12819).

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Sale in Excellent condition all Philips 5 valves radioplayer—Rs. 175, 6 valves with gramophone and Cabinet—Rs. 250. 5 valves All-India Receiver (recently purchased) Rs. 105 net. Apply Box 12814, "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Personal Bonds. Rupees 15,000 already advanced on Promissory Notes alone! No Double Note! Low Interest! Mortgages also transacted. Proofs and Certificates ready for inspection. Bombay Loans and Finance Corporation, "Hornby House", 269, Hornby Road also "Balaram House", Charni Road Tram Junction, Grant Road. (12679)

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

For Sale.—The Thana Girls' School Building, situated opposite Dr. E. Almeida's House, Cherai, Thana. Apply to the Honorary Secretary, The Bombay East Indian Association, Nemie Villa, Dadabhoy Road, Vile Parle. (12806)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Jewellers Rouge Powder. Remit Rupees Four; Sending 30 tolas free delivery. C. S. Rajulu Motiwala, Tuticorin. (12818).

Radio For Sale. New Radio, 4 valves, 230 volts D.C. for Fort only Rs. 35, Dinshaw, 105, Apollo Street. (12723)

Public Notices

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G.I.P.RLY.—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of scrap material comprising scrap timber and electric motor available at the Carr. and Wagon and Elec. Stores Depot, Matunga, Bombay. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2 which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 6th March 1940 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). Payment by cheques, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (1946)

NOTICE.

SEA TRANSPORT HEADQUARTERS

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED from Licensed Stevedores for the supply of labour, etc., for loading and discharging stores, baggage, etc., into and from Government Ships during the period from 1st April 1940 to 31st March, 1941.

Tender Forms and Instructions to Tenderers can be obtained from the PRINCIPAL SEA TRANSPORT OFFICER, INDIA, 10, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Bombay, 13th February, 1940. (1952)

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 1202 of 1939

CHARLES JOSEPH SOPHER .. Plaintiff.

vs.

MAHOMED ISMAIL KASAMALLY .. Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 24th day of January, 1940, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by public auction at the instance of the Plaintiff all the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the property: of Pucca built ground floor structure on a lease-hold land belonging to Shaikh Ebrahim Haji Hassan, situate at Bhoiwada Road, Parel, bearing Municipal F Ward No. 1442 (Sub) (1), Improvement Trust Case No. 596|595 of Scheme No. 57, Cadastral Survey No. 730 of Parel-Sewri Section and Street Nos. 361, 361A, 361B, 361C and 361D.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 9th day of March, 1940, lodge in my Office an affidavit verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1940.

G. R. KHAIRAZ, Commissioner.

(1957)

NOTICE

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, BEZWADA.

Sc. 278|39.

RANGANADHA RAMACHANDRA KAULWAR. .... Plaintiff.

CHINNAPPA PARAPPA SANSUDDHI and others. Defendants

WHEREAS the Plaintiff has filed the abovesaid suit against the defendants for recovery of Rs. 850-0-0 due on account, it is hereby made known that the said suit stands posted to 28-2-40 for notice to the second defendant.

M. GUNNAYYA, M.A., LL.B., Vakil.

Bezwada, Dated 30-1-40. (12623)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, GOOTY.

O.S. 283 of '39.

Between RAJA VENKATRAMIAH. .... Plaintiff.

vs.

1. L. JAMNADAS & CO., Tadpatri, (2) KOKMAN GUPTA. ..... Defendants.

The above plaintiff has instituted a suit for the recovery of Rs. 350 being the value of a Radio set, given to the 1st defendant, through his agent, the second defendant. The suit stands posted to 15-2-40, for appearance of the 2nd defendant. The Court will proceed 'ex parte' if the 2nd defendant does not appear and defend himself.

RAJA RANGAYYA, B.A., LL.B., Advocate,
Y. SESHAPPA, Pleader, Gooty. (1949)

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 292 OF 1937

Re: FULCHAND ODHOWJI, of Bombay residing at Gulalwady, Kika Street, and formerly trading as F. Fulchand & Co., and now unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of March, 1940, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1940.

S. S. RANGNEKAR, Insolvency Registrar.

1953.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 543 OF 1936.

Re: ERACHSHAW DOSSABHOY HARVER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, House No. 211, formerly doing business as Tobacconist in the name of Harver & Co., at Frere Road, till 1934 and now unemployed: ..... An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvent has applied to the Court for his discharge and that the Court has fixed the 19th day of March, 1940, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1940.

S. S. RANGNEKAR, Insolvency Registrar.

1954.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last will and testament and Codicil thereto of THAKKAR KESHAVJI WAGHJI, late of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, who resided at the time of his death at Matunga, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) BAI PREMABAI alias LAXMIBAI, widow of Thakkar Keshavji Waghji, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at House No. 12, Laxminarayen Lane, Matunga outside the Fort and (2.) MOORJI JETHA, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, residing at House No. 361C Chandawarkar Road, Matunga, the Surviving executrix and executor of the last Will and Codicil of the deceased ..... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 3rd day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty, and in the fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master,
TAHIR ALI,

The 3rd day of February, 1940.

Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO., Petitioners Attorneys. 1950

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DARKOJI ROKDOJI AVASEKAR has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their Office at Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Foras tenure, situate at Arthur Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 699 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: on the North by C. S. No. 41, on the South by C. S. Nos. 36, 37, 38 and 39 on the East by public road and on the West by the G. I. P. Railway and which property is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward No. 255, Street No. 14 and bears Cadastral Survey No. 40 of the Parel and Sewri Division.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1940.

AIBARA & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys. 1951.

CAPITOL Daily at 6-30 p.m.

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RED CROSS APPEAL

ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF THE PREMIERE IN INDIA OF THE SUPER FILM

THE SECRET OF DR. KILDARE

to be presented in

THE METRO CINEMA

on FRIDAY, 1st MARCH, 1940, AT 10 p.m.

In the presence of

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND LADY LUMLEY

SEATS: 5|-; 3|-; 2|-; and 1|-.

CASH PRIZE for the LUCKY TICKET HOLDER in any part of the house.

Additional Prizes for LUCKY PROGRAMMES.

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UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNOR and LADY LUMLEY

LEAP YEAR BALL

in aid of MATUNGA WIDOWS' HOME

AT 10 O'clock

On THURSDAY, 29th February, 1940.

To be held in

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Teddy Weatherford and his Boys

CABARET, SIDESHOWS, PRIZES

LADY LUMLEY has kindly consented to be present.

★

DON'T FORGET THIS LEAP YEAR BALL.

★

Tickets can be obtained at the Taj and Tables Booked.

Internees On Hunger-strike

It is reliably understood that the Praja Mandal workers of Banswara and Dungarpur States in Central India have brought to the notice of the Standing Committee of the All-India States' Peoples' Conference which is meeting in Bombay, the growing repression in their States and the woeful condition of the Kisans who are facing terrible famine condition.

It is alleged that the authorities have not given any help or support to the famine-stricken cultivators in the States but have compelled them to pay their land revenue, failing which their crops are to be confiscated. Forced labour unbearable taxes and corruption, it is alleged, is rampant in the States. The workers have also requested the Committee to make thorough inquiries into their grievances.

It is further understood that the Standing Committee of the States' Peoples' Conference will consider the present repressive policy in Indian States in general and particularly about Baroda, Gwalior Indore, Mysore, Limbdi, Rajkot and Kashmir, etc.

According to information received from Bhopal it is understood that Mr. Shakirali Khan and two other Praja Mandal workers who have been interned in the Bhopal State Jail since October last have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the maltreatment and other harassment in the jail since last one week.

RESEARCH IN STATES' RULE

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Standing Committee of the States' People's Conference had nearly an hour's discussion this morning on reorganisation of the Research Department of the Conference. The Department has been entrusted with gathering details regarding the States' administration, the grievances of subjects and other allied matters.

Various suggestions for rendering the work of the department more effective were put forward.

The Standing Committee also appointed a Sub-Committee for collection of funds to help the States' People's Conference.

A number of Bombay merchants from the Indian States were present when the subject of improving the finances of the Conference was discussed.

The Standing Committee was attended by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman), Mr. Mohommed Talib Hussein (Punjab States), Mr. Sheikh Abdulla (Kashmir), Mr. Kanhaiyalal Vaidya (Central India States), Mr. Balvantrai Mehta, Mr. Rangildas Kapadia and Mr. Durbji Umedchand.

A detailed statement concerning the situation in the States is expected to be issued to-morrow when the Standing Committee will conclude its deliberations.

The film which CRITICS are asking you to see Twice!

HINDUSTAN'S

APNI NAGARIA OR MUD

Starring:

Mrs. SHOBHANA SAMARTH

with NAZIR, JAYANT, SINGH

Director: GUNJAL

3RD WEEK AT

PATHE

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

A Spicy Social Musicomedy! New Theatres' Newest Hit

"JAWANI-KI-RIT"

Sixth Great Week At

KRISHNA

Daily: 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.

A PICTURE THAT THE NATION NEEDS!

"ACHHUT"

Shree RANJIT Picture in 8th Week At

OPERA HOUSE

Daily: 4, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

GENERAL MOTORS' STRIKERS FIRM

BOMBAY, Monday.

The fifth day of the strike of a thousand employees of the General Motors showed that the strikers were firmer than ever.

The men inspite of the fifth day of the strike, are as enthusiastic and good-humoured as ever. They took out a big procession with a band playing at the head of it.

STRIKE OF MILL WORKERS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Monday.

Eleven hundred workers of the Victoria Mill No. 1 at Gamdevi are on strike since this morning for 'dearness allowance'.

Nearly 6,000 workers of the Century Mill, Worli, and Indian Manufacturing Company, Lamington Road, have resumed work this morning following the exhortation of labour leaders to resume work as the dispute was before the Conciliation Board.

A meeting of the Indian Manufacturing Company workers was held in this connection at Mazdur Maidan on Sunday which was addressed by Messrs Shahid Amir Hyder Khan, Bukhari and other workers. The workers of the mill after prolonged deliberations, which lasted nearly three hours, agreed to resume work this morning, which they did.

COTTON GODOWN WORKERS DEMAND DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

BOMBAY, Monday.

Under the Presidentship of Com. Nimbkar a meeting of cotton godown workers was held yesterday at the Cotton Green Maidan. Over 3,000 workers attended the meeting.

Com. Joglekar said that the Secretary of the East India Cotton Association had informed the Cotton Kamgar Union that the workers' demand for 40 per cent. dearness allowance had been taken up for consideration by the Board of the Association. He, however, asked the workers to bear in mind that the ultimate result and the decisions of the Board depended not so much on the justice of their demand as on their strength and determination to stand up and fight for the same. He warned contractors to refrain from using the tricks which they employed in robbing the workers. He added that the Union was determined to put an end to it.

After the meeting the workers went in a huge procession round the Cotton Depot and dispersed after reaching the Union Office.

Alleged Victimisation By Bidi Kamgar Union

BOMBAY, Monday.

There are many bidi traders in the Dhobi Talao area, but only the three shops of a particular bidi trader, have been singled out by the Bidi Kamgar Union for picketing, and obstructing of his customers by persuasion to boycott.

Flags with sickle and hammer are flying in front of the shops, crowds are gathered, and police are standing by to intervene in case of any unpleasant episodes arising out of the situation.

The boycott adopted by the Union is based on the theory of more wages for workers. Inquiry into the matter reveals that the workers employed by this 'bidi' trader receive higher wages than those employed by others in the same locality and that the workmen serving him have no grievances whatever regarding wages. In these circumstances, the attitude of the Union in singling out a particular trader for victimisation becomes rather puzzling to an average person.

CONCILIATION BOARD FOR AMALNER LABOUR DISPUTE

BOMBAY, Monday.

A labour dispute between the authorities of the Pratap Spinning and Weaving Mills at Amalner (East Khandesh) and workers regarding the latter's demand for a war allowance of 30 per cent will be referred by the Government of Bombay to a Board of Conciliation to be appointed shortly.

KARACHI, Feb. 12.—The Board of the Karachi Port Trust has decided to provide a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 per year for a period of five years for the provision of houses for the staff.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

Bombay I—Programme

44 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Keep fit! 8-10 Jawani-Ki-Reet. 8-15 News in Marathi. 8-20 News in Gujarati. 8-25 P. B. Nippanikar. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 9 A topical talk. 9-15 Rag Malika. 9-20 Pramilabai. 9-35 Indirabai Wadkar. 12-30 p.m. Devotional songs 12-45 Their Interpretation. 12-54 Prem Pushp. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Daganes 1-10 Mutual understanding. 1-25 What shall I cook to-day? 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour programme. 2-30 Musical prelude. 2-35 World history. 2-50 Ras and Garba. 3 Games and sports in schools. 5 You asked for it. 5-15 Selected by M. K. Prabhu. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Selected by Miss Ashakala. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 P. S. Dikshit. 6-20 The sunset. 6-30 Pramilabai. 6-45 Shankerrao Gaikwar. 7 P. S. Dikshit. 7-10 An instrumental interlude. 7-15 Indirabai Wadker. 7-30 Zila-Jugat. 7-45 Latest hits. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Variety. 8-55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 An introduction. 9-50 Chamber music. 10-30 News in English.

Bombay II—Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8 to 8.15 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-15 Panditrao Nagarker. 8-45 Film music. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Pazir Khan. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 3-15 As in Bombay 1. 3-15 Close down.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ghazals. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Bhavgeets. 6-10 P. B. Nippaniker. 6-30 to 7 As in Bombay 1. 7 The art of reviewing. 7-15 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Panditrao Nagarker. 8-10 Shankerrao Gaikwad. 8-25 To-morrow. 8-30 Can you catch me out? 8-45 Pramilabai. 9 Shankerrao Gaikwad. 9-15 Panditrao Nagarker. 9-40 Sansar Chitra. 9-55 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 10-5 Indirabai Wadker. 10-30 News in English.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. A Sarod recital. 5-10 Gobind Ke Gun. 5-25 Lachhi Ram. 5-40 The Leslie Bridgewater Harp Quintette. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 6-30 For villagers only. 7-30 Basant Rut. 7-45 Pratap Singh and party. 8 Episodes from the Epics. 8-15 Current events. 8-30 Master Madan. 8-50 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 10 A variety of Hindustani plays. 10-35 Persian music.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 6-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-15 Lachhi Ram. 6-30 Master Madan. 6-50 Kumari Dipti Majumdar. 7-5 Anandi on the Sarod. 7-10 Hanuman Prasad. 7-25 Kumari Ashima Bannerjee. 7-30 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Jaltarang. 8 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. For the countryside. 7 A concert. 7-30 Basant. 7-45 Sarojni Devi Kulkarni. 8 Rang-o-Boo. 8-15 Respectability. 8-30 Women's programme. 9-50 We still remember them. 10 Brij Bhushan Joshi. 10-15 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time)

5 p.m. For the children. 5-50 For the children. 6-10 Saraswati. 7-30 Sing, learn and sing again. 8 Just a surprise. 8-15 Nani Dulal Mukerjee. 8-30 Empire at war. 9 Harry Arrakie. 9-45 Narendra Nath Bose. 10 Binapani Mukerjee II.

Calcutta II—Programme

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 to 9-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Joe Loss and his band. 9-45 Chamber music. 10 Ruby Robinson. 10-15 Liesl Stary.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6-10 p.m. Shyamabai. 6-25 Topic of the day. 6-30 Hamara Panchayetghar. 7 Ek Tha Raja. 7-30 Basant. 8-30 Some Aspects of Aviation. 2. 8-45 Shyamabai. 9-45 Recorded music. 9-50 Basant Sabha.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Children's Educational Broadcasts. 4-3 Things of interest. 4-5 The Kingdom of Leaf and Flower. 4-16 Song story in Telugu. 4-20 Health First, 3. 4-30 Song memories. 4-45 Claire Taylor. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-20 Vinjamuri Varadaraja Iyengar. 6-5 Shrimati A. Lakshmi. 6-40 To-days headline. 6-45 Instrumental interlude. 6-50 Lottery. 7 To-day's headline. 7-5 Mainly Controversial. 3. 7-15 Instrumental interlude. 7-50 Dwaram Venkatasami Nayudu. 9 To-day's headline. 9-5 Talk in English. 9-15 An interlude.

Madras II—Programme

50.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 to 6-5 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-5 For rural areas. 6-10 Co-operation in marketing. 6-20 Popular tunes. 6-30 Do you know this? 6-35 Market rates and announcements. 6-40 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Kumari Choodamani. 10 Carnatic Orchestra. 10-10 Kumari Choodaman

Dacca Programme

257.1 metres (1,167 kc/s)

5 p.m. Beenar Jhankar. 5-7 Radharani. 5-20 Sudhir Chakravarti. 5-35 Monoranjan Mukerjee. 5-50 Khagen Chakravarti. 6-5 Gnayer Pathey. 7 Duswappna. 7-45 Gul Mohammad Khan. 8-10 Shri Panchami in London. 8-40 Musical interlude. 9-5 Radharani. 9-45 Sudhir Chakravarti. 10 Gul Mohammad Khan.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-20 Udaya Varma Raja. 5-45 Tunes from the Talkies. 6-5 For the villages. 6-30 Vanamamalai Totadri Iyengar. 7 Cards on the table. 7-15 Learn to sing. 7-50 R. R. Kesavamurti. 8-30 Grihachitram. 8-45 Shrimati A. Sundaram. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Udaya Varma Raja.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9-40	20-10
Madras Mail	6-00	22-10
Peshawar Lucknow (Express)	6-15	22-30
Calcutta Mail (Express)	9-10	17-40
Madras Express	10-15	14-25
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-20
Nagpur Express	15-00	20-55
Poona Fast Pass.	16-50	11-50
Poona Express	19-32	8-05
Allahabad Express	21-00	6-15

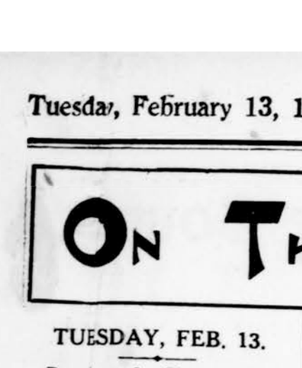
B. B. and C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-50
Delhi Express	6-00	22-15
Kathiawar Mail	6-45	21-30
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Frontier Mail	8-15 (Mon.)	21-15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee Surat	10-58	18-08
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	18-45	8-45
Baroda Passenger	20-37	9-25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

Arrivals at Ballard Pier

Frontier Mail (on Saturday only) for London ... 8-40



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ENDS PAIN, INFLAMMATION & BLEEDING QUICKLY

AT ALL CHEMISTS

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Get particulars from REDUCO AGENCY, Steno Buildings, AMRITSAR

Hesitant Feeling On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

PEACE TALK AND WEEK-END HOLIDAY

Trade Support Against Bombay Selling

Bombay, Feb 12

The New York cotton market was narrow on Saturday with prices fluctuating within a range of 2 points.

Peace talks and extension of week-end holiday to Monday restricted business and the session was featureless.

All American markets will remain entirely closed to-day being "Lincon's Birthday".

All these factors were responsible for the absence business and neither Bulls nor Bears are inclined to increase risks pending further developments.

The New York cotton market was hesitant reflecting renewed peace talk and the extended week-end holiday, while Chicago grains were early lower on disappointing Buenos Aires cables, Washington peace moves and hedging in connection with the redemption of loan wheat.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady and backed and filled narrowly. Prices responded partially to the easiness of Bombay with March liquidation and scattered Bombay selling of distants meeting trade and local support.

PRICE MOVEMENT

At the opening March was quoted unchanged at 11.02 and declined one point at 11.01 which was the lowest level.

Later on there was some buying and March advanced to 11.03 which was the highest level. Distant months were comparatively quiet.

The market closed steady at a rise of one point to a decline of two points. Spot cotton prices were raised 5 points at 11.17c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet but steady and with a limited business, closed at a net rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 10.70c. per lb.

The Liverpool and Alexandria cotton markets remained closed on Saturday.

WEEKLY REVIEW

Prices slowly advanced on small persistent trade and foreign buying and covering in March which absorbed scale-up liquidation of March and May by leading spot interests. However contracts were scarce except on advances. Trading was early restricted by the holiday in New Orleans and Bombay. Moreover in view of Washington uncertainties, traders are adopting a waiting attitude.

Reports of an unusually high consumption in January did not influence the market. The suspension of subsidy payments has cut down prospects of heavy sales abroad with interest now focussed on Washington and centering on the question of appropriations for parity payments for 1941 crops.

Moisture for the coming crop is regarded as more favourable and the likelihood of a considerable acreage increase is emphasised.

The cotton goods market was quiet with buying of a filling in character. In the meantime while the improvement of the stock market was a favourable influence, the action of cotton is viewed as impressive and some extension of the advance is indicated.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-40 a.m.)	11.03+01
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	11.01—01

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: March sales against loan equities in evidence beginning around 10.90. Will increase above 11.05. Large interest already centred May which will increase further resulting May later probably 11.35. July above 10.75.

NEW YORK COTTON

(New Contracts)

New York, Feb 10

March	11.16+01
May	10.88—02
July	10.55—01
October	9.74—01
December	9.64+03

Castor Seed Crop

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay have issued the following Forecast Report on the Castor Seed Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1939-40:

On an average of the five years ending 1937-38 the area under Castor Seed in the territory to which this Forecast relates has represented some 6.5 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India.

The figures for 1939-40 shown in this Forecast relate to the Castor Seed Crop sown between June and July, 1939 in the case of the Kharif Crop and between September-October 1939 in the case of the Fabi Crop.

(Estimates up to 1st February 1940)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late varieties of castor as under:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	43,000
Indian States	62,000
Total	105,000

6.5 and 4.7 respectively below the find revised area of last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area shows a decline almost everywhere in the Province and may be attributed to the indifferent rains at the sowing time.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the crop fared well in the Surat district, but, in other districts of the Division, especially in the northern parts, is suffered due to inadequacy of rains and the yield in consequence is expected to fall much below the normal. In the Deccan, the cultivation of the crop is confined almost exclusively to the West Khandesh district. Here, as well as in other districts of the Division where the crop is grown on a very small scale on the borders of fields, the crop on the whole progressed fairly well except in the Sholapur district where it is estimated to be only half of the normal. In the Karnatak, where castor seed is not sown as an entire crop to any appreciable extent, but as a row crop and sprinkling in chillies and cotton, the crop is reported to have progressed fairly well.

HAPUR WHEAT REVIEW

(From Our Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Feb. 9.

Wheat markets overseas opened rather weak during the week under review but later a steady undertone was developed and prices on the balance have closed a shade higher. Chicago has closed at May 99 7/8 and July 97 1/8 against 96 1/8 and 93 3/8 respectively last week. In the early session N. American markets were weighed down by professional realising and reports of moderate to heavy snow and rain extending from Dakotas to South Texas. At lower levels buying by Eastern interests and weekend coverings imparted a sort of steadiness. On the Continent markets presented a stiff front on reports of damage to winter wheat crops. The oversea demand showed a slight improvement during the week.

In our own country wheat markets were very steadily held so far as the ready prices were concerned while May future were comparatively easier. This was due to the fact that while improved ready demand in the upcountry markets, higher oversea cables and firmness in cotton and jute prices imparted considerable strength to the ready section, a much improved new crop outlook depressed the futures. The spread between the ready and May quotations has been much lowered and in some of the markets ready is quoted higher than May.

In the local market wheat closed at 3/4/6 for Maha (Ready) and 3/7/9 for Jeth (May). Highest for Jeth touched 3/8/4 on Monday and 3/6 for March Since then there has been a steady decline in the Jeth quotations till lowest touched 3/6 yesterday. There was again a slight improvement to-day till it is presently quoted at 3/6/11. Maha is about 5 pies higher at 3/7/4. Ready demand was very brisk and about 55 khattis were exported during the week. The present stock is put at 362 khattis.

Further rains were receive during the week. The weather is still very cloudy and it is feared that the continuance of such inclinent weather may result in some damage to the standing crops which are so far in an excellent condition.

BOMBAY COTTON

Fears Of Strike In Mills

Bombay, Feb 12

Following a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 266 for Broach A/M delivery but fears of strike in Ahmedabad mills unnerved operators and cotton prices again declined to-day.

Operators are keenly awaiting developments over the labour disputes and it is generally expected at an increase of 12 1/2 per cent in wages will be granted. The threatened general mill strike in Ahmedabad Mills to-day is said to have been postponed for a few days pending further negotiations.

Anyway, the decline in raw cotton market has further widened Indo-American parity with hopes to encourage export enquiry.

Bombay cotton prices are now well under New York American cotton and while the operators are awaiting the final result of labour disputes, we believe present prices are very attractive as the statistical position of cotton is strong.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 263 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 264.

Later on there was general selling and prices declined to Rs. 259 but active covering appeared which checked further decline and prices recovered to Rs. 261.

The market continues unsettled and there is more inclination to await further developments.

Later on there was increased selling and with a marked absence of support, Broach A/M delivery declined to Rs. 259/8. Liverpool opened 16 points down and in the local market Broach A/M was quoted at Rs. 259/8. Later on Liverpool was 9 points down and Broach A/M stood at Rs. 260/8. There was renewed selling and the market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—	
Broach A/M	Rs. 258 0 0
Broach J/A	Rs. 267 0 0
Fine M G—	
Oomra March	Rs. 229 0 0
Oomra May	Rs. 233 8 0
F G M G—	
Bengal March	Rs. 191 0 0
Bengal May	Rs. 194 0 0

COTTON PARITY

Difference Broach A/M below Liverpool May 196 penny points

Difference Broach J/A below Liverpool July 173 penny points

Difference Broach A/M below New York May 49 cent points

Difference Broach J/A above New York July 19 cent points

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 10

Broach A/M highehst 271 lowest 264 closing 264

Broach J/A highest 273 3/4 lowest 272 1/2 closing 272 1/2

Oomra March highest 240 1/2 lowest 234 1/2 closing 234 1/2

Oomra May highest 244 lowest 238 closing 238

Bengal March highest 201 lowest 195 closing 195 h

Bengal May highest 204 lowest 198 closing 198

Night session: Broach A/M opening Rs. 263 1/2, highest Rs. 266 1/4, lowest Rs. 263, closing Rs. 265 1/2. Broach J/A closing Rs. 274.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th Feb 1940 (by	
Receipts from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th Feb 1940 (by rail and sea)	1,145,105
road—estimated)	133,248
	1,278,353
Same time last year	1,155,271

Exports from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th February 1940

	*1939-40	1938-39
United Kingdom	—	19,494
Continent	—	103,515
China	—	60,772
Japan	—	434,228
Coast Ports	—	17,839
U. S. A.	—	1
Total	496,031	635,849

*By order of the Collector of Customs, countries of destination of all cargoes have been omitted.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept 1939 to 8th Feb 1940	162,682
Estimated mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1939 to 8th February 1940	365,060
Same time last year	383,535
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th February 1940	935,507
Same time last year	920,641

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts of cotton from up-country from 1st Sept 1939 to 1st February 1940	900,909

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb 12

B. C. RATES:—

T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 12th May

LONDON:—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 12th May

Bank's selling T T D D .....

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 One month

Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 9/32 Two months

NEW YORK:—

Bank's selling T T 334

Bank's buying T T 330

Bank's buying D D 328 1/2

PARIS:—

Bank's selling T T 1300

Bank's buying T T 1330

JAPAN:—

Bank's selling T T 79 1/2

Bank's buying T T 78 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77 1/2

AMSTERDAM:—

Bank's selling D D 55 1/8

JAVA:—

Bank's selling D D 54 5/8

HONGKONG:—

Bank's selling D D 83 7/8

SHANGHAI:—

Bank's selling D D 27

SINGAPORE:—

Bank's selling D D 157 3/4

CROSS RATE:—

Hongkong London 1/2 15/16 12th inst.

Shanghai London 0/4 5/8 12th inst.

Java London 7.46/54 12th inst.

New York London 3.97 5/8 10th inst.

London New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 10th inst.

London Paris 176 1/2-3/4 10th inst.

London Italy 78.50 10th inst.

London Belgium 23.80/95 10th inst.

London Switzerland 17.85/95 10th inst.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 10th inst.

London Amsterdam 7.52/57 10th inst.

London Japan 1/2 7/32 10th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £8/8/0 9th inst.

Gold £8-8-0 10th inst

Silver London Ready 21 1/4 9th inst.

Silver London Ready 21 1/4 10th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 1/8 9th inst.

Silver London Forward 21 1/8 10th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 10th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 10th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 9th inst.

London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 10th inst.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 2 per cent.

Tone:— Easier.

THE COTTON BUYERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

The Committee of the Cotton Buyers' Association, for the year 1940, comprises the undermentioned:—

Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., (President).
Mr. L. R. Johnson, (Vice-President).
Mr. P. N. Philon.
Mr. J. P. Patel,
Mr. C. Shuttleworth,
Mr. J. L. Hurschler,
Mr. J. E. Waddell,
Mr. Madanmohan Ramnarain,
Mr. Lalitkumar M. Khatau,
Mr. John R. Kay, (Hon. Secretary).

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb 12

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	52	2 0
Highest		52	4 0
Lowest		51	10 0
Closing		51	14 0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening		37	2 0
Highest		37	4 0
Lowest		35	13 0
Closing		35	14 6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		39	4 0
Highest		39	7 6
Lowest		39	1 6
Closing		39	2 0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		26	6 6
Highest		26	7 6
Lowest		26	1 9
Closing		26	3 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb 12

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	57	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	72	0 0

Tone:—Weak

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb 12

Bengal Fine	203-03
Punjab Fine	197-99
C. P. 1	248-50
C. P. 2	238-40
Berar	233-34
Khandesh	231-95
Jalna/Sailu	226-28
Ahmednagar	225-27
Broach	264-60
Punjab 4 F	270-74
Punjab 289 F	297-307
Sindh N T	287-92

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

BOMBAL, Feb. 12.

	Cwts.
Linseed	7,323
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	627
Gingellyseed	124
Gronudnuts	18,459
Castorseed	7,697
Myrabollams	1,141
Cottonseed	11,646
Mowraseed	863
Indian Sugar	14,426

NEW YORK SUGAR

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.

March 1.87.
May 1.94
July 2.00
Sept. 2.03.

GROUNDNUTS COROMANDEL SHELLED

LONDON, Feb. 10.

February £14-15.
March £14-15.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

May dol. 99-3/8.
July dol. 0.96-3/4.
Sept. dol 0.96-1/8.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb 12

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	197	195	192	189	
Punjab	197	195	192	189	
Rajputana	205	203	200	197	
Oomra No. 3	235	233	230	227	
C P No. 1	249	247	244	241	
C P No. 2	241	239	236	233	
Broach No. 2	261	259	256	253	
Surat	298	296	293	290	
Rajpipla	294	292	289	286	
Navsari	308	306	303	300	

Same time last year	1,049,947
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1939 to 25th Jan 1940	447,704
Same time last year	867,757

Share Bazar Nervous On Fears Of Mill Strike

LIMITED TURNOVER IN CASH SECTION

Bombay, Feb 12

The Forward Ring of the local share bazar remained entirely closed to-day owing to February Settlement and in the Cash Section business was restricted.

The decline in raw cotton prices on fears of strike in Ahmedabad Mills created a damp feeling in the bazar and Tata Steel Defds. were unofficially quoted around Rs. 1900 without any business.

The settlement although difficult is expected to pass off satisfactorily and several Brokers will find it difficult to recover full amounts from some of their clients. This experience to likely to check credit facilities and naturally general business will fall off to some extent.

The market still continues undecided and all attempts to improve prices meet with premature failures. The market has lost confidence and is still anxious to await Central Budget and modifications in the Excess Profits Tax Bill.

Over and above these uncertainties, labour developments are also unnerving operators as any increase in wages will have unfavourable effect on prospective profits. The cost of manufacture will increase and in the long run without any boom in general trade, it will check industrial progress.

On Saturday the Wall Street market was quiet. The recent bulge which was chiefly the result of oversold conditions attracted pre-holiday profit-taking on Wall Street but offerings were well absorbed. Losses were mostly fractional with the session closing easy. U. S. Steel shares declined 1/2 at 59 3/8. Anaconda Coppers eased off 3/8 at 27 5/8 and General Motors closed 1/4 down at 54 1/8 dollars.

The local market continues sensitive and although present prices are generally considered safe for investment purposes, speculative get soon nervous on any adverse rumour and prices give way on unloading.

Thus the market seems to continue two-sided affair until uncertain factors disappear from the speculative horizon. The market does not find sustained support and advance in prices induces long liquidation.

The future outlook of the textile industry is clouded with several uncertain factors but the steel industry is making good headway. Black sheet prices are raised in the United Kingdom but the local market makes no difference between steel and textile industries. Recently there had been heavy long liquidation and some forced selling. This fact cannot be ignored and ultimately it is bound to have due effect. However the market is nervous with damp feeling on strike fears.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 12.

100	Ahmedabad Advance	350	0
250	BOMBAY DYEING	925	0
100	CENTURY	300	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	292	0
100	COLABA	151	8
100	Cooria	120	0
250	David	40	0
250	Dawn	390	0
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0-6-6	
100	FINLAY	148	0
100	GOKAK	176	0
1000	Hindustan	2000	0
100	Indore	39	7
100	Khatau	115	10
100	KOHINOOR	349	0
250	Laxmi	525	0
250	Madras United	25	0
100	MORARJI	172	0
250	Model	77	8
50	MYSORE	102-XD	
200	NEW GREAT	340	0
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	300	0
25	SASSOON SILK	86	0
1000	Sholapur	4225	0
50	SIMPLEX	104	0
100	SWADESHI	267	0
100	SWAN	140	0
500	Vishnu	1380	0
1000	Western	950	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	102	0
2550	Central	34	0
500	Imperial	1490	0
125-500	Imp. Conty.	361	14
50-100	India	136	8
100	Reserve Bank	104	8
5	Union	5-15	0
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	122	0
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	630	0
15-100	Jupiter	9	8
20	Mercantile	49	0
15-75	New India	36	12
200	Oriental	4170	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	0
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahmed. Old	145	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1475	0
10	Ajmer	10	10
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129	8
100	Bombay Suburban	165	0
10	Broach	11	8
100	Karachi	182	8
100	Poona	185	0
100	Surat	160	0
100	TATA HYDRO	155	0
1000	TATA POWER	1327	8
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahemedabad Prantij	975	0
100	C. Province	100	12
100	Gh. Baramati	95	8
100	Gujarat	94	5
100	Mandra Bhon	91	5
100	Pachora Jamner	72	0
100	Sara Serajganj	97	0
500	Tapti Valley	765	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corpn.	6	8
2sh.	Indian Copper	2	4
10	Indian Iron and Steel	35	12
15	SHIVRAJPUR	45	8
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1937	8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	368	0
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	462	8
10	Air Services	5	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	217	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	300	0
126	B. BURMA	595	0
50	B. BURMA CONT.	190	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4-13-0	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	85	0
100	IND. BLEACHING	112	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	47	0
100	Ind. Radio Def.	447	8
100	Indian Radio Ord	452	8
100	Port Canning	73	0
30	PREMIER CON.	77	8
15	Scindia	22	0
25	Tata Oil Mill	48	0
100	Western I. Match	148	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1395	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	284	6
7	p. c. Bombay Tram (T. F.)	74	12
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	108	0
6	1/4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	101	0
7	p. c. Tata Hydro	141	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1490	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	192	0
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	137	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	682	8
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	100	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	103	8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	49	8
7	p.c Sholapur	75	8
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	103	8

(Capital letters indicate shares on Forward list.)

BURMA CORPORATION

The Board of Directors have declared in respect of the period ended 31st December 1939 a dividend of Three and one half annas per share payable 29th March 1940 to shareholders registered on the 16th February 1940, free of Income-tax.

The Share Registers will be closed from the 16th February 1940 to the 26th February 1940, both dates inclusive.

Shareholders on the London Register will be paid this Dividend in sterling at an exchange of 1/531/32d per rupee.

Dividend Warrants will be posted in Rangoon and London on the 28th March 1940.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amr Pow and Lt. 5 per cent	46 1/2
Elec Bond and Share Common	7 3/8
Int Tel and Tel 1962	40 3/4
Amr Tel and Tel	171 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	300
Western Union Telg	25 1/4
New York Central R R	16 7/8
Amrex Corporation	15
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/4
Texas Corporation	44 1/4
Consolidated Oil	7 1/4
Chase National Bank	35
United States Steel	59 5/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21 5/8
Int Nickel of Canada	36 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	27 5/8
General Motors	54 1/8
Packard Motors	3 1/4
General Electric	39 1/4
Brooklyn Manhattan Transit	18
National Biscuits	24
Woolworth	41
Socony	11 3/4
National City Bank of New York	29 1/2

Turnover 320,000 shares.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb 12

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—

Ready (small grain)	Rs.	18	6 0
Ready (large grain)		18	8 0
Shipment December F B H		9	0 0
Shipment January F B H		9	4 0
Shipment February F B H		9	5 0
Shipment March F B H		9	10 0

Indian sugars ready:—

Ready (ordinary)		17	12 0
	to	17	15 0
Ready (large grain)		18	2 0
	to	18	11 0

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC CONCERNS

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and the Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhiraj of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

6th Week (ended February 11th)

1938	13,906,000
1939	14,044,000
1940	15,548,600
Total for 6 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1938	85,528,300
1939	84,018,600
1940	87

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

LIVERPOOL COTTON EASIER

Silver Declines On Rumours Of Dut·· Imposition

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN BROACH

Stock Exchange Active: Rubber Firm

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
MARCH 1940
New York: Feb. 12.

Previous closing	11.03
To-day's opening	closed.
To-day's closing	closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1940
Liverpool: Feb. 12.

Previous closing	8.06
To-day's opening	7.90
Difference	—16
To-day's closing	7.98
Difference	—8

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 258
Broach July/August	Rs. 267

N. Y COTTON MARKET
New York: Feb. 12.
The New York market was closed to-day.

BOMBAY COTTON
Late Trading
Bombay: Feb. 12.
The trading in Broach April/May began at Rs. 258. After showing a small improvement of annas 8 the market fell to Rs. 255/8, but then recovered and closed at Rs. 258. Broach J/A closed at Rs. 267.

Liverpool Cotton
Liverpool: Feb. 12.

American March (8.09)	7.94
American May (8.07)	7.94
Giza March (10.33)	10.19
Giza May (10.51)	10.36

LONDON COMMODITIES
London: Feb. 12.
SEEDS
Castorseeds February March (£21 1/2 quoted) £21 1/4 quoted
Linseed Bombay/Calcutta February/March (£19 1/2 quoted) £19 1/4 quoted
Linseed La Plata February (£15 1/8 quoted) £15 1/8 quoted
Groundnuts Coromandal February March (£14 3/4 quoted) £14 3/4 quoted
JUTES
Dundee February (£49) £50
Lightning February (£46) £47
RUBBER
Spot (12 3/4d paid and buyers) 13d paid and value
Forward May (12 1/16d paid and buyers) 13 1/4d paid and buyers
METALS
Tin (£238 1/2 buyers; £239 sellers. Very steady) £241 1/4 buyers; £241 1/2 sellers. Firm
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (111 sh.) 111 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York: Feb. 12.

Previous closing	3.97 1/2
To-day's opening	closed.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London: Feb. 12.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS
London: Feb. 12.

Previous closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's opening	176 1/2 to 176 3/4
To-day's closing	176 1/2 to 176 3/4

LONDON SILVER
London: Feb. 12.

Spot (21 1/4d)	21 3/16d —1/16
Forward (21 1/8d)	21 1/8d nil

LONDON GOLD
London: Feb. 12.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8/8/0) £8/8/0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London: Feb. 12.
London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.
Franc was officially fixed at 176.50 to 176.75
CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (13.24 5/8) 13.24 5/8
New York on Bombay (30.22) 30.24
London on Milan (78.50) 78.25
London on Shanghai (0-4 1/8 to 0-4 5/8) 0-4 1/16 to 0-4 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8 to 1-2 7/32) 1-2 1/2 to 1-2 7/32
DISCOUNTS
3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

WHEAT AND SEEDS
Latest Night Quotations
Bombay: Feb. 12.

Wheat May	4	3	9
Linseed May	7	1	0

BOMBAY BULLION
Latest Night Quotations.
Bombay: Feb. 12.

Silver Ready	56	6	0
Silver Maha	53	10	0
Silver Fagan	54	4	0
Gold Ready	42	5	6
Gold Maha	42	6	6
Gold Fagan	42	8	0
Sovereigns	27	3	0

3½ P.C. STERLING LOAN
London: Feb. 12.
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £91

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
INDIAN LOANS
London: Feb. 12.
3 per cent Indian Stock (£96) £96
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£91) £91
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£110 1/2) £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
4 per cent Indian Stock 1948/53 (£106) £106
5 per cent Indian Stock 1942/47 (£107) £107
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1954/58 (£101) £101
AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent 1945/55 (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
BRITISH FUNDS
3 1/2 per cent Consols (£73 1/8) £73 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/2) £99 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 1/4) £111 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£98 1/4) £98 3/8
4 1/2 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 1/2) £110 5/8
INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (10-9) 10-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (51-9) 51-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 3) dol 3-0
Electric Music Industry (8-0) 8-0
Princhin Johnson (20-0) 20-0
Imperial Chemical (31-3) 31-3
Woolsworth New Ordinary (61-0) 61
San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1937 (£37 1/2) £37
Dunlop Rubber (31-0) 31-3
Unilever Ordinary (29-3) 29-3
Ford Motors (15-0) 15-9
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£62) £61 1/2
British American Tobacco Ordinary (100) 100
Carreas 'A' (£6) £6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (118-9) 118-9
P and O Def (19-9) 22-0
Distillers (67-4 1/2) 67-0
Bredfords Dye (6-6) 6-6
British Celanese (7-6) 7-6
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (36-9) 37-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-0) 6-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (20-4 1/2) 21-0
Inter Nickel (dol 47) dol 47
Indian Iron (52-6) 52-6
TEA SHARES
Assam (17-6) 17-3 ex-div
Donaro Tea (30-0) 31-3
Empire of India (22-6) 22-6
JUTE
Barnagore (£10 1/4) £9 1/2
RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-6) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (21-10 1/2) 21-10 1/2)
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-9) 34-0
MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (35-7 1/2) 33-9
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-6 ex-div
Rio Tintos (£14) £13 3/4
East Rand Properties (48-1 1/2) 47-6
Rand Mines (£7 3/8) £7 3/8
MINE SHARES
Crown (£13 1/2) £13 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (50-0) 49-4 1/2
Trinidad Leasehold (68-9) 68-9
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £9 5/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (25-7 1/2) 25-0
Union Corporation (£7 1/8) £7-0
OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (21-3) 21-3
Anglo Iranian (55-7 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Burma Oil (66-3) 66-3
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 73-9
Royal Dutch (£32 3/4) £32 1/2
RAILWAY SHARES
Great Western Ordinary (£46 1/2) £47 1/4
London Midland Ordinary (£19) £21
London North Eastern Def (£3) £4 1/8
London Southern Def (£18 3/4) £19 3/4
London Transport 5 per cent (£119 1/2) £119 1/2
London Transport "C" (£65) £65

CHEQUES DELIVERED
Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 9/1/1940 were as under:—
Number of cheques—1,10,457.
Amount of cheques—Rs. 17,12,59,585/8/11.

SHIPPING NEWS.
ARRIVED
Bombay, Feb 12
Lionel Edward's Dutch ss Meerkerk of 5050 reg tons, Captain G Barf arrived from Rotterdam with general cargo.

SAILED
East Asiatic Company's Portuguese ss Pluto, Captain F P D Eca sailed for Calcutta in ballast.
N Y Kaisha's Japanese ss Nagato Maru Captain I Kanno sailed for Yokohama with passengers and general cargo.
Volkart Bros' Dutch s s Bloemfontein, Captain G Carten sailed for Vancouver with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING
The following vessels booked for loading on 12-2-40.
Japanese ss Kaisyo Maru
Dutch ss Tuiderkerk.

IMPORTS
Bombay: Feb. 12.
400 bags groundnut kernal; 475 bags coconuts; 346 bags black pepper; 35 jottas coir yarn; 29 bales wrapping paper; 60 cases Cutch; 647 bags solid mimosa extract; 110 bales waffle bark; 60 cases glassware; 663 cases jam and deserts; 45 cases Lactogen; 250 bags cashewnut raw; 3601 bags crude asbestos; 262 bags copra; 60 trays plums; 83453 pieces and bundles teakwood; 600 cases safety matches; 100 cases cordials; 353 cases candles; 73 cases cheese; 471 cartons canned meats; 1966 cases milk powder; 30 nos block tin; 30 bdls cotton waste; 56 carboys Hydrogen Peroxide, 35521 bars pig lead; 697 cases dried milk; 40 cases elect bulbs; 212 cases ctn piecegoods; 37 cases silk piecegoods; 128 bls raw silk; 98 cases clocks; 41 cases potassium bichromate; 230 cases beer; 82 V/B Green tea; 44 drums sulphur black; 28 c/s spun silk yarn; 74 drums caustic soda; 49 coils Manila rope; 198 cases printed cotton jeans; 59 bdls mattings; 100 slabs tin; 175 c/s gum; 50 cases grey ctn yarn; 60 cases printed ctn satin drill; 500 bags Bessam seeds; 347 cases spinning machinery parts; 65 cases art silk piecegoods.

EXPORTS
Bombay: Feb. 12.
11634 bags grdnut kernal R Ratilal and Co; 671 bags grdnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 1325 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 500 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd; 110 bls raw cotton The B'bay Co Ltd; 10 bls cotton grey piecegoods Manekji and Co; 10 bls ctn piecegoods B Balwant and Co; 10 bls w/n rugs M Mackenzie and Co; 500 bls raw ctn Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 100 bls raw cotton Bachhraj Factories Ltd; 125 bls raw cotton A Clayton and Co; 1000 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 37 bls wool raw Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 60 bls hemp T Dawoodbhai; 28 bls dressed hemp T Dawoodbhai; 214 bls cotton waste M Chandulal and Co; 75 bls cotton twist waste M Chandulal and Co; 200 bls cotton fly L O Vora; 200 bls cotton waste L O Vora; 60 bls woollen carpets Grindlay and Co Ltd; 1280 bags myrabollams K Tricamji; 1280 bags myrabollams R S Tata and Co; 1280 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas and Co; 455 drums castor oil The Swastik Oil Mills Ltd; 20 drums magnesium chloride P Magnesia Works Ltd; 26 bls C C P'goods E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 30 bls cotton grey yarn K Virji and Co; 100 bls cotton grey yarn Advani Bros; 14 bags fish maws R Dhanji and Co; 36 bags shark fins R Dhanji and Co; 10 bags real ooplate H A Mahomed and Son; 27 bags shark fins H A Mahomed and Son; 15 bags fish maws H A Mahomed and Son; 10 bags fish maws Sultania Trading Agency; 10 bags fish maws S Mahomed; 16 bls w/n rugs Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 200 bags gums S Dharshi; 134 bags crushed myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd; 24 casks condiments M Poonjajee and Sons; 20 cases curry powder M Poonjajee and Sons; 300 bls cotton waste oily Champaklal and Co; 125 bls cotton twist waste Champaklal and Co; 150 drums castor oil The Gujarat Oil Mills and Mfg Co Ltd; 2740 bags castor seed The Cotton Agents Ltd; 500 bags grdnut kernals G Gokalchand; 2300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 23 bags raw cotton Ralli Bros Ltd; 500 bls raw cotton The Patel Ctn Co Ltd; 20 bags roots A Kadarally and Co; 72 bags gum A Abdulla.

Tenders For Treasury Bills
Press Communique issued by the Manager of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, says:—
Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Monday, the 12th Feb. 1940. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,15,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99/8/9 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/8/6 allotted approximately 86 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1/13/10 per cent per annum.
Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 20th February 1940. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 23rd Feb. 1940. Other conditions are as usual.
During the week ended 9th February 1940 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 2,02,75,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.
Three months' intermediates will be sold from 13th Feb. 1940 to 17th Feb. 1940 at Rs. 99/8/9 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).
Three months' intermediates sold from 7th Feb. 1940 to 10th Feb. 1940 amounted to Rs. 2,33,25,000.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES
Bombay, Feb 12
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	10-2-4	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	29	47,960	31,383
Central India	587	60,080	163,865
Barsi and Nagar	1,627	97,775	46,151
Hyderabad Gaorani	52	39,532	4,082
Berar	1,094	227,856	100,380
Central Provinces	165	54,912	25,623
Total Oomras	3,573	528,115	371,584
Dholera	1,044	33,226	98,142
N W Provinces		21,701	1,794
Rajputana	42	23,380	37,391
Sind Punjab	689	275,646	233,970
Broach	4,389	54,288	32,075
Coompta and Dharwar		14,683	13,999
Westerns Northerns		16,192	18,117
Cocoanada		50	9
Tiffinevelly and Cambodia		1,309	2,540
American		5,843	2,196
Egyptian, African and Sudan	190	191,926	153,480
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,920	7
Total	9,927	1,168,279	965,201
Arrived by road to 8th February 1940		133,248	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales	1st Sept to 8th Feb 10-2-4 This year.	Last year.
Total	2,763	496,031	635,849

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1939-40	1938-39
Receipts to date 10-2-40	6014000	3307000
Receipts yesterday 10-2-40	24000	2000
Exports to date 10-2-40	4489000	2444000
Stock at Ports 9-2-40	2988000	2714000
Stock at Interior Towns 9-2-40	2951000	1210000
Stock at Liverpool 9-2-40	.....	335000
Visible Supply 9-2-40	.....	112000
Quantity in sight 9-2-40	1092500	77000
Quantity out of sight 9-2-40	.....	7000

PEPPER AND GINGER PRICES
Bombay, Feb. 12
(The Pepper and Ginger Merchants Association, Ltd.)

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pepper ready Allepey per candy	89	0	0
Pepper ready Allepey per cany	98	0	0
Pepper Maha Sud 15th per candy	89	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15th per candy	94	8	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15th per candy	98	0	0
Pepper ready Lampong in C.I.F. per candy	11	0	0
Ginger ready unbleached per cwt	17	0	0
Ginger ready bleached per cwt	18	0	0
Ginger Maha Sud 15th per cwt	16	4	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15th per cwt	18	4	0

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS
Bombay: Feb. 12.

Yarn No.	February.	April.	June
6 1/2s.	136	138	140
10 1/2s.	151	155	159
20 1/2s.	209	214	217
40s.	283	286	289

Booking Of Cotton By Rail
For the last four years the G. I. P. Railway has been issuing annually at the beginning of the Cotton Season a pamphlet which contains the following information:—
Rates (special or ordinary) for cotton from Cotton-Booking stations on the G. I. P. and other railways to Bombay. Rates (special or ordinary) for cotton from stations on the G. I. P. and other railway to stations on the G. I. P. Railway where there are mills. Rates (special or ordinary) for cotton from Bombay to G. I. P. Railway stations where there are mills.
This handy pamphlet is invaluable for all merchants dealing in cotton and for the textile industry generally. The G. I. P. Railway authorities will have much pleasure in supplying it gratis to the public. Applications for the pamphlet should be made to the Publicity Officer, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

MADRAS SHARE MARKET
LACK OF BUYING INTEREST
Madras: Feb. 12.
Quiet conditions once again prevailed in the local market where business was restricted in most sections as a result of the lack of buying interest. Planting shares, however, came in for a slightly better enquiry. Cotton mills remained dull. Sugar shares were steady. Engineerings were easier.

EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS
Bank of Hindustan 20; Indian Bank 20/12; Kaleeswarar Mills 277/8; Rajalakshmi Mills 54/8 c d; Balanoors ordy 6/2; Thrumbadi Stock 1/7 c d; Cochin Malabar ordy 6/7.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET
KARACHI, Feb 12
To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind March Punjab	20	9	0
4-F March	28	13	6
Tone:—Dull.			
Wheat March	28	13	9
Wheat July	30	7	3
Tone:—Dull.			
Gram July	29	14	0
Toria February	41	14	6
Toria March	43	0	0
Toria May	45	15	0
Cottonseed March	23	6	0

The market closed to day at 1 p.m.

Case Against Bokhari

Case Transferred To Lahore High Court

LAHORE, Feb. 12.
On the application made on behalf of the Crown, the case against Syed Ataullah Shah Bokhari was transferred to-day to the Lahore High Court before Mr. Justice Skemp.
The Advocate-General Mr. Sleem submitted that as the Premier who was in charge of Law and Order of the Province was involved in the case, it was expedient that the allegations should not be adjudicated by a subordinate court.
Mian Abdul Aziz, Dewan Chamanlal and Mr. K. L. Gauba who were representing the accused in the lower court prayed for the postponement of the case, and suggested that the accused be sent for to appear in the Court personally on the ground that they had no instructions from the client to represent him. The Advocate-General Mr. Sleem objected to this suggestion.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

The Advocate-General produced before His Lordship a pamphlet containing the report of the proceedings of the case in the lower court and submitted that the publisher of the said pamphlet had committed contempt of court by publishing the proceedings of the case in part.
Dewan Chamanlal pointed out that it would be extremely difficult for the press to publish the entire proceedings and that they could publish only a fair summary.
His Lordship said that if a press publishes an honest summary it could not be contempt of court.
It might be recalled that Mr. Bokhari is being prosecuted for an alleged anti-recruitment speech delivered in Gujarat. In the course of his trial in the lower court, an important prosecution witness turned hostile and made certain allegations involving the Premier Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan and his personal assistant.—United Press.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Weaker

Calcutta: Feb. 12.
Jutes: Weaker feeling again prevailed here after the week-end and the volume of business was very limited. Coals continued easier and inactive. Teas were neglected.
Miscellaneous: The speculative issues were quieter to-day on selling pressure and others remained more or less unaltered. Government securities were steady and unchanged.
The following are closing quotations:—
Government securities: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper 91; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/10 s odd lot; 3 per cent U P loan 1961/66 87/2; 3 per cent Punjab bonds 1949 95 s lot.
Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1494/8 s odd lots; Reserve Bank 103/8 ex-div.
Cottons: New Victoria ord 1/5; Pref. 4
Coals: Bengal 368; Bokaro and Ramgur 16/6 s lot; Dhemo Main 16/4; Equitable 36/4; Ghusick and Muslia 3/4.
Jutes: Anglo-India 382 s lot; Bally 237/8; Pref 143; Champdany 180; Cheviot 227 s lot; Craig 1/3; Delta 425; Ft William 260 s lot; Ganges 337; Howrah 54/8; Hukumchand 7/4; Kamarhatty 510; Kanknarrah 420; National 24/8; New Central Pref 150 c div; Nuddea 65/12; Orient 210/8; Reliance 60.
Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 6/7 c div; Indian Copper 2/5 ex-div; Lister Antiseptic Pref 70; Bengal Telephone ord 17/2; Burn and Co ord 336; Indian Galvanizing 28/8; Hukumchand Steel ord 7/10; Indian Iron and Steel 35/4; Marshalls 2/2; Steel Corporation ord 18/10; Pref 99 s odd lot; B I Corporation ord 4/4; Pref 162; Dunlop Rubber 2nd Pref 105/8 c t; Tide Water Oil 13/10; India Paper Pulp 130; Mysore Paper 11/8 s lot; Orient Paper ord 7/12; Titaghur Paper 'A and 'B ord 28/14; India General Navign ord 95 s lots; Carew and Co 11/4; Puritabpore Pref 14/14.
Teas: Hattikhira 19.
Debentures: 5 1/4 per cent 1938/48 Ramnugger Cane and Sugar 2nd Mortgage Debs 103.—A. P.

All-India Weather Report

POONA, Feb 12
Widespread rain and snow occurred in North Baluchistan and isolated light showers in Lower Sind. Local rain also occurred in Assam and along the Chittagong Coast, while isolated showers are reported from North Madras Coast. Night temperatures continued to be appreciably below normal in the central parts of the country.
Chief amounts of rainfall:—
Chittagong, Silchar, Kalat had half inch, and Fort Sandeman, Quetta, Chaman, Dibrugarh, Sibhagar and Calingapatam had quarter inch of rainfall.
FORECAST
Forecast until the evening of 13th:—Scattered showers are likely along Western Himalayas and isolated showers in North Madras coast.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY
Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 12-2-1940
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.026 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.9 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 63.3 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees 1.6 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 53.3 degrees 3.5 below normal
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

High Court

MAKING-UP PRICE OF SHARE TRANSACTIONS

No Alteration In Individual Cases

(Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Sen).
Bhagwandas P. Kapadia--Petitioner--Plaintiff.
v.
Chunilal Dahyabhai--Opponent--Defendant.
This was an application in revision against a decision of the Full Court of the Small Cause Court which reversed the decision of the trial judge.
The Petitioner is a broker and a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. In November 1937 the opponent purchased through the Petitioner for the Dec. Vaida, 50 ordinary shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ld. at the price of Rs. 350. By December the shares had fallen heavily in value, and so the opponent did not close the transaction but carried it over through a different broker by way of Havala or national sale.
The price at which the new broker is deemed to have purchased the shares is the official making-up price which under Rule 296 of the rules of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association had been fixed by the Board of Directors at Rs. 267. Rule 297 enables the Board of Directors under exceptional circumstances to alter the making-up price. Mr. Shroff, the Chairman of the Association said in evidence that in the present case the making-up price had been altered to Rs. 257 for this particular transaction alone and not in general for all other brokers who had paid in full the amounts due from them.

JUDGMENT.
His Lordship the Chief Justice held that the alteration of the making-up price was invalid in this case first because the alteration was not made before the pay-out day and secondly because there is nothing in the rules of the Association to justify them in altering the making-up price in respect of one broker's transactions only and not in respect of the transactions of other brokers. His Lordship therefore held that the constituent (opponent) was not bound to indemnify the broker (Petitioner).
His Lordship confirmed the decision of the Full Court and dismissed the application with costs.
Mr. Justice Sen concurred.
Mr. J. C. Shah appeared for the Petitioner.
Mr. E. G. Padhye for Mr. V. R. Laud for the opponent.

Prohibition Arrests

At Sion Causeway, police searched a passenger motor lorry coming last evening from Panvel to Bombay and it is alleged, a bottle containing one pint of country liquor was recovered from the possession of a woman passenger. She was arrested and produced before Mr. G. A. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court who ordered her to be released on a bail.
Four more accused arrested for breach of Prohibition Rules were placed before the same Magistrate and were bailed out.

ALLEGED COUNTER-FEITERS ARRESTED

KARACHI, Feb. 12.
With the arrest of three Sikhs and the recovery of over 300 counterfeit rupees from their Drigh-Road quarters, the Cantonment Police claim to have unearthed a gang of Punjabi coiners whose ramifications extended to various parts of Sind, the Punjab and beyond. Information knocked out of the three prisoners has already led to the arrest of eleven others at diverse places in the Punjab by the Punjab C.I.D.
It appears that the gang possessed a number of miniature mints in various parts of the Punjab, which manufactured up to one thousand counterfeit rupees per day, the busy coiners despatching them to various places throughout India for "passing". The three men who are at present in Karachi police custody are alleged to have been the agents of the illicit "mint-masters."
Suspicions about the characters of certain rupees deposited by one of the accused at the Drigh Road Post Office led to the unmasking of the gang.
Strenuous investigations are afoot.—United Press.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING
DATED 12-2-1940
At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.17 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.99 inches.
For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every footof elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Around The Courts

BOMBAY, Monday

BOMBAY, Monday.
That writer of one of 23 letters had been allowed to go to Germany and the person concerned was a German woman was the admission made by C.I.D. Officer, replying to Mr. Aitkins Solicitor, when the hearing of the case in which seven foreigners charged with illegally transmitting letters to European countries came up for further hearing.
The names of the accused are:
Renato Cantafora (Italian),
Prof. Oddone Savine (Italian).
Guiseppe Perez (Italian),
Hugo Hindermann (Swiss).
Mrs. (Frau) Therse Urchs (German).
Mrs. Gertrud Stein (German) and Miss Hildegarde von Bremer alias Mrs. Hildegard Versteeg (Dutch).
The case against Renato Cantafora was taken up first.
The accused pleading not guilty to the charge stated that he had no idea of sending letters with a view to evading the examination of the Censor. Two of the accused were his friends and he wanted to oblige them by sending their letters through M. V "Victoria." And he gave the letters in an open place and had no idea of concealing anything.
Sub-Inspector Samant of the C. I. D. cross examined by Mr. Aitkins, who appeared for the accused stated that the letters in question were marked "secret" in the C. I. D. Office.
Question:—Were some German women allowed to go to Europe after the letters were seized?
Witness admitted that some were allowed to go and one of them was a writer of one of the letters.
"That means you allowed these people to go with information in their heads. Didn't you think there could be a leakage of information under the circumstances.
Witness: That might be so
The case is proceeding.

Hindu Entrusts Child To Muslim

A moving scene was witnessed at the Dadar Court, Bombay, today when a Hindu child was separated from its Muslim guardian.
The police applying for the remand of a three-year-old child into a Children's Home mentioned the confidence its father had reposed in his Muslim neighbour, to whom the child was given by him before his death, for custody until claimed by "proper relations."
It was revealed that the child was living with its parents in a chawl at Sewri. The mother died in October last. Two months later the father also died. Before his death, the father had called his neighbour, a Muslim 'bhisti' and asked him to look after the child and keep it in his custody until some relation come forward and claimed the boy.
Since December last, the child had been living with his guardian, and during this period become deeply attached to each other.
Recently, it was stated by the police, an uncle of the child's father arrived in Bombay and claimed the child.
Pending the completion of the investigation into the claim, the police requested the remand of the child into a Children's Home in the city, which was granted.
The separation of the child from its guardian presented a moving sight in the Court. The child clung to its guardian, refusing to be separated and tears streamed down the face of the man, who had looked upon the boy as his own son.

Venkayya Lachhamayya—and two others were arrested by the Southern Preventive Section police yesterday morning in a raid carried out by them on the first floor of a building at Kamatipura 11th Lane, on a charge under the Abkari Act.
It appears that when the police raided the place they found all the accused drinking liquor prepared from denatured spirit.
They were placed before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Court, to-day, and were bailed out.

6 Arrests At Dadar And Bombay Central

Six persons, who arrived in Bombay by different Railway trains on Sunday morning were arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police under the Opium Act at Bombay Central and Dadar Railway Stations.
Most of them were traveling from Kathiawar side.
The accused were placed before Mr. T. T. Barodawala, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaun, Court, when they were remanded.

Charged With Kidnapping

On a charge of kidnapping a Muslim Memon girl from her parents' house, Bulund Abdul Shakoor was placed to-day before Mr. D. S. Babreker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, and was ordered to be released on bail.
The girl was taken charge of by the Police and placed in the Children's Home.

FIRST PENAL REFORM CONFERENCE TO MEET IN CITY

The First Penal Reform Conference will meet in Bombay on February 24, at the invitation of the Children's Aid Society, the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India and the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work.
The Committees of these institutions form the Reception Committee of which Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, is the Chairman.
The purpose of the Conference is to set up an Indian Penal Reform League to make a study of crime and tackle the subject in a systematic and organized manner. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of India, will inaugurate the League and Mr. K. M. Munshi will preside.

Hon. Presidency Magistrates

The following are the new Honorary Magistrates:
Abdulla Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Abdul Razak Abdulla, Manmohandas Madhavdas, Amarsi, Mirza Rashid Ali Baig, Abdulhusein Salebhoy Barodavala, G. M. Bathgate, Khan Bahadur Nanabhai Hormasji Bhiwandiwala, C. W. Bigwood, Hormasji Cursetji Captain, Cassumally J. Rahimtoola, Chhotalal Jamnadas, Dost Muhammad Fazalbhoy Chinoy, W. D. M. Clarke, Dr. J. A. Colaco, D. S. Dalal, S N. Damle, John DeMello, Pranlal H. Diwan, Yahya Moses Ezekiel, J. M. B. Gibbons, Ruttonsee Mooljl Govindji, Nusserwanji S. Guzdar, Khan Bahadur Haiderali Haji Bachu Ali, Haridas Madhavji, Lt.-Col. D. R. C. Hartley, Erachshah R. Hirjibehedin, B. V. Jadhav, Manmohan R. Jayakar, N. M. Kale, Sitaram Bhauram Keny, G. C. Laughton, C. E. Leman, I. S. Macmull, Rao Bahadur P. A. Manker, Erach Sorabji Marker, M. Mohey Deen Muhammad Taher, H. J. Mulleneaux, Dattraya Venkatesh Nadkarni, Khan Saheb Nusserwanji Bhikaji Nakra, Dewan Bahadur J. S. Nerurkar, M. K. Nemazi, Ramkrishna H. Pandit, Pranlal Devkaran Nanji, Jamnadas M. Rajput, Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, Saiyid Abdul Kadir Al-Edroos, Keshavlal Harilal Setalvad, D. D. Storar, J. P. Teasdale, Chhaganlal Maneklal Tijoriwalla, Lt.-Col. S. S. Vazifdar, Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Khurshedji Jamshedji Bomanji Wadia and B. P. Wadke.
SUPERNUMERARY LIST
C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Hasan Ali Bhaiji, M. I. David, F. E. Hardcastle, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas, M. E. Joshi, Dr. Mohamed Ibrahim Khatkhatay, J. F. Macdonnell, Rao Bahadur Narayanji Bhimji Vasanji and Sir Geoffrey Winterbotham.

For Blood, Veins, Arteries and Heart
Elasto
REGISTERED The Wonder Tablet
Regenerates the Blood and Tissue Cells!
ELASTO dissolves *instantly* on the tongue and is absorbed directly into the blood. This new Biochemic remedy cures Leg Troubles, Rheumatism, Piles, Phlebitis, Skin Diseases, Heart Trouble, Neuritis, Gout, Hardened Arteries, Blood Disorders, Bad Circulation and Muscular Weakness. The wonderful success of Elasto is due to the fact that it attacks disease where it begins—in the *blood-stream*. Elasto revitalises every organ and tissue of the body. Price Rs. 3 12 from dealers, or V.P.P from The Agent, ELASTO, Dept. 6H P.O. Box 258, Bombay. Write for FREE BOOKLET on the Science of Natural Healing

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Magh Sud 5, 1996
Muslim: Moharam 4, 1359
Parsi: Sherever 11, 1309
Hightide: 2-27; 14-56
Lowtide: 8-47; 20-34
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 38m.
Corporation meeting: 3 p.m. (B.T.)

MYSTIC STAR

The ritual of the Mystic Star will be held at the Besant Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BENGALI PRIMARY SCHOOL

The ensuing 'Saraswati Pujah' ceremony will be performed in the Bengali Primary School, Pydhownie, to-day (Tuesday). Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will preside.

THE ANGLO-BENGALI SCHOOL

The annual prize distribution of the Anglo-Bengali School will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. in the premises of the school at Dadar.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCN. OF INDIA

Lecture on "Electricity in the Service of Man" by Mr. H. J. Mulleneaux at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) in the Conference Hall, Electric House. Mr. R. G. Higham, M.I.E.E., will preside. Lecture is open to public.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Under the auspices of the Dadar-Matunga Sub-Constituency of the A.I.W.C. the Echo-Meeting of the Annual Conference held at Allahabad will take place to-day (Tuesday) in the "Dadar Bhagini Samaj Hall" at 4 p.m. when the delegates who attended the Conference will give an account of their impressions.

DOCTORS TO NOTE!

A FILM CRITIC OF INDIA IN HIS EXHAUSTIVE & CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE "WILL" SAYS:— "DOCTORS SHOULD NOTE THE NEW METHOD OF CURING HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.'

KISHORILAL in "WILL" TRIED THIS NOVEL METHOD & SUCCEEDED! MEET HIM IN

MINERVA'S LAUGH-HIT—

THE A MINERVA PICTURE WILL वसीयत

Starring:— SHEELA
JAGIRDAR, ERUCH TARAPORE, SUNALINI

IN ITS 4th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
DAILY AT 4-15, 7, 10 P.M.

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30-6:30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

LAST 3 DAYS!

A tenful of girl-gorgeous musical fun! The 3 Mad Mullahs of Mirth in their grandest, goofiest roar rodeo!

Directed by Edward Buzzell
A Mervyn LeRoy Production

FRIDAY!
ROBERT TAYLOR
GREER GARSON
LEW AYRES
In Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
"REMEMBER"
A Picture You Won't Forget!

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Nataraj Vashi". To-day 2 shows 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Too Busy to Work". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Marx Bros. at the Circus". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"My Beloved" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Apni Nagaria". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Kangan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
NEW WEST END—"The Will". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar". Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jawani-Ki-Reet"". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Takdir-Ki-Tope". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Achhut". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Manoos." Daily at 3-45, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"The Wizard of Oz". Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Time as usual.

UNDER PATRONAGE OF GOVERNOR

Leap Year Ball In Aid Of The Matunga Widow's Home

The Leap Year Ball in aid of the Matunga Widows' Home, dated to take place on the night of the 29th inst. at the Taj, bids fair to out-rival all the previous dances that have been organised for this deserving charity.

The dance starts at 10 o'clock and Lady Lumley will be there and present prizes for the events.

There is a Raffle, for which there are four valuable prizes.

Teddy Weatherford has thought out a wonderful Leap Year Dance programme of music. He said 'A sure will play a nice lot o' music'—so what more can you want?

Charles, the Palmist, has promised to be on topline that night.

Side shows to attract those who love dancing 'but—oh! their poor feet.'

JAWAHAR AT TILAK MANDIR

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Tilak Mandir of the Lokamanya Seva Sangh, Vile Parle, on Saturday when a guard of honour was presented to him by the Boys and Girls of the Vyayamshala. The President then garlanded him and thanked him for his kind visit. Panditji made inquiries about the activities of the Sangh and gave his good wishes.

THE GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "A detailed Examination of the Farvardin Yasht." The lecture is open to the public.

STUDENTS' UNION

Prof. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor and Head of the Department of Economics and Sociology, Lucknow University, will lecture on "Rural-Urban Differentiation" today (Tuesday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, University South Wing. Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside.

"MARS-SATURN CONJUNCTION"

There will be a public lecture by Mr. Padam Godrez on "Mars-Saturn Conjunction" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. on the terrace of Bombay Mutual Building, Hornby Road.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Bombay: Feb. 12.

Lady Lumley presided at the annual general meeting of the League of Mercy at Government House on Monday.

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL, BOMBAY

The Secretaries of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal of Bombay announce the following subscriptions to the Building Fund of the Mandal received:—

Anonymous Rs. 1,250; Seth Meghji Mathuradas Rs. 1,001; Sheth Ramniklal C. Keshani Rs. 1,000; Sjt. Babubhai Dungarsey Rs. 251; Sjt. Vijbhukandas Laxmidas Rs. 251; Sjt. Nyalchand Lalluchand Rs. 101; Smt. Fulkorben Harkisondas Rs. 51; Smt. Hemlata Harmukhlal Rs. 151; Sjt. Harvadan K. Shah Rs. 151; Smt. Narmadaben Sanghvi Rs. 151; Smt. Kamlaben Ratilal Gandhi Rs. 151; Smt. Lalita Purshotamdas Rs. 101; Smt. Muktaben B. Vora Rs. 151; Smt. Gangaben H. Jivandas Rs. 151; Smt. Jamnabai Manalal Rs. 151; Smt. Dahiben T. Sampat Rs. 25; Smt. Kamalaben H. Asher Rs. 25; Messrs. Kotak and Co. Rs. 25; Smt. Gajraben K. Pandya Rs. 151; Sjt. Thiar Rs. 100; Sjt. Maganlal Manekial Rs. 25; Sjt. S. C. Mehta Rs. 25; Miscellaneous collections Rs. 344.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR MEDICOES

The Madras Medical College won the triple crown of Inter-Collegiate Hockey.

They won the Stokes Shield on Sunday beat the Loyola College, 2—0. Previous to this they won the Inter-Collegiate and the Inter-Divisional Tournaments. All these competitions are conducted by the Madras Collegiate Athletic Association and the Madras University.

RAYMOND WOOLLEN MILLS DISPUTE

Conciliation Proceedings Started

The Chief Conciliator started on Monday conciliation proceedings into the dispute between the workers and the management of the Raymond Woollen Mills, Thana, says the Director of Information, Bombay in the course of a communique.

The workers gave notice of change to the Management asking for a "dearness of food" allowance of 40 per cent. over the present rates of earnings to meet the increased cost of living in Thana The management objected to the change on the grounds that they have been supplying grain to the workmen at pre-war prices since December last and that this has helped the workers to a great extent to tide over the difficulties created by the higher cost of living.

The representative of the employees is the Government Labour Officer, Bombay, and he, on behalf of the employees, referred the matter to conciliation.

Proposed New Co-op. Rule Dropped

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—After careful consideration of the objections received from various co-operative organisations against the proposal to insert in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Rules, 1927, a new rule laying down the constitution of the Committees of Central Co-operative Banks, the Government of Bombay has decided to drop the proposal.

The office of the All-India Congress Committee, Allahabad, has received information from Ceylon that the membership of the Ceylon Indian Congress has exceeded 15,000.—United Press.

BOMBAY'S CIVIC BUDGET

Discussion Over Items Of Expenditure

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Revenue side of the Budget Estimates having been passed through, the Municipal Corporation now is going through Expenditure side, item by item, under different heads. On Monday, several items under different heads were disposed of.

Dr. J. V. Vora, Chairman, Standing Committee, moved for the approval and adoption of the budget provisions made under the head of Medical Inspection of schools, etc.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji moved an amendment to provide Rs. 10,000 for additional staff and other necessities, etc., for the purpose of inspection of school children.

Dr. C. J. Cursetji said the present staff for the purpose of inspection of school children was quite insufficient. In 1922 there were 22,000 school children, in 1927 the figure rose to 32,000 and now the number was 1,05,000. Every year the average of the sick children was about 1,000 while the staff was stationary. He hoped the grant from the Government would compensate for the extra expenditure.

Mr. N. C. Bharucha seconded and Dr. S. P. Mehta supported the amendment. Dr. Vora's proposition was carried in the amended form.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan then moved for a provision from the Loan Works Rs. 3 lacs for carrying out works for improving water supply to the northern part of the city.

Mr. M. V. Donde moved for the provision of Rs. 5 lacs for housing accommodation for municipal employees.

Both the amendments were lost.

Mr. M. N. Talpade moved for a provision of Rs. 14,005 for extending water main in the College road, Rs. 19,510 for providing water main at Sopari Baug Road and Rs. 11,015 to provide water main at Worli Sonapur Lane was passed.

The House then adjourned till to-day.

INDO-JAPANESE TRADE TALKS RESUMED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

After a lapse of several weeks the Indo-Japanese trade negotiations were resumed to-day and according to a Press Note the discussions of the Indian and Japanese delegates were directed to the possibility of agreeing upon terms for the revision of the existing protocol in relation to cotton piecegoods and raw cotton.—A. P.

WITHOUT BR. SUPPORT

Princes Won't Dare To Antagonise People

PT. NEHRU EXPOSES TALK OF TREATY RIGHTS AND EXPLODES THEORY OF THEIR SOVEREIGNTY

"The problem of the States is being frequently pushed forward by the British Government whenever the question of India's Independence is raised. We are asked to find a solution of this problem before we can claim complete Independence. But the fact is that the States are merely one expression—an ugly expression—of Imperialism. The moment we arrive at a settlement with Britain the question of the States will be automatically solved", declared Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in the course of a speech at the Congress House on Monday evening held under the auspices of the States' People's Conference.

Referring to Federation Panditji said that Federation was an attempt to marry the renascent, youthful and democratic provinces to the putrefying corpse of the Fuedal States. Fortunately Federation was now dead.

CONDITIONS FOR PEACE IN INDIA

Addressing the audience in Gujarati Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided, said that the question relating to the future of the States was a part of a bigger question affecting India and the world. At this stage when everyone was anxious to know as to what would be the future of India, it was pertinent to ask: "Whither Indian States?"

The Princely order seemed to have evolved a new technique whereby they themselves remained in the back-ground, but, at the same time, tried to put down the popular movements.

Sardar Patel said that so long as India's demand for Complete Independence and the States subjects' demand for Responsible Government remained unfulfilled, there would be no peace in India or in the world.

QUESTION OF SOVEREIGNTY

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his speech said that the condition of the people of the States was fast deteriorating. The presence of the Congress Ministries in the Provinces had a wholesome effect on the States but since the withdrawal of the Ministries repression had increased.

Everywhere in the world atrocities were being committed. This was nothing unusual especially in war time. But the kind of affairs that went on in the States were unique and without parallel. He pointed out that some of the States were ancient; some were offshoots of the decaying Moghul Empire and some had been created by the British themselves. All these States were supposed to enjoy complete sovereignty. But behind the scenes was the Political Department of the Government of India, which was the real sovereign.

TREATY RIGHTS

The question of sovereignty was purely constitutional. Such constitutional issues could not withstand the rising power of the people. In this connection there was glibe talk of Treaty rights. But who made these Treaties? Neither the Princes nor the agents of the East India Company, who were the parties to the Treaties, were responsible to the people. Such Treaties could not be binding on the people forever.

Continuing Panditji pointed out how the policy of the British Government towards the States had been changing from time to time. The British Government respected the rights of sovereignty of the States at first. Later Lord Dalhousie changed this policy. After 1857 the British Government reverted to the older policy. But it was not long ago that Lord Reading had declared with reference to Hyderabad that the Paramount Power had the right to interfere in the affairs of the State.

NO FRIEND FOR PRINCES

Britain had always used the States to block India's progress. It benefited Britain to divide India. Without British support he doubted if any of the Princes would dare to antagonise their people.

But this state of affairs could not go on for long. The Princes could only rule by the consent of their people. Behind the people of the States were the whole weight of Indian opinion. The entire atmosphere of the world was against the Princes.

THEIR MISFORTUNE

Mr. Sheikh Abdulla of Kashmir in thanking Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel said that it was hard to generalise about the 584 States of India. But it was the misfortune of the people of the States that the people of India were comparatively ignorant of the condition in the States. While the Princes had every opportunity of propaganda, the peoples' case remained unheard.

BE NATIONAL IN OUTLOOK

"It is no use being isolated from the running currents of national politics," was the advice given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Goan residents of Bombay who mustered strong to hear him at a meeting organised by the Goa Congress Committee at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Monday evening. Mr. V. A. Karapurkar, President of the Goa Congress Committee, presided.

Mr. Karapurkar observed that political conditions in Goa were never worse than at present. Civil liberties were as dead as the 'dodo' in that tiny Portuguese colony and it was on this particular point that the Goans sought the Pandit's advice.

JAWAHAR'S SPEECH.

Pandit Jawaharlal remarked that the activities of the Goa Congress Committee deserved the services of the Press in British India. The G.C.C., the Pandit said, was formed under his guidance and he was very much interested in its progress.

He urged the Goans to take part in the larger national movement and join the Indian National Congress.

Adverting to the communal problem the Pandit said: "The communal question is not a religious question or a cultural question but merely a question of jobs."

If India developed industrially, as she ought to develop, there would be no communal question.

Referring to the Christian minority in India the Pandit observed that unless the Christians merged their interests with national interests the position of their community was in danger.

Pandit Jawaharlal exhorted every Christian and every Goan to think in terms of nationalism.

No. 118

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LAW AND SCHOOL-MASTER

Oscar Brown's Lecture To Secondary Teachers

An interesting lecture on "Some aspects of the Law and the School-master", was delivered by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, at a gathering of secondary teachers, at the Teachers' Training College, on Monday evening. Miss Panandikar presided.

Mr. Brown spoke about the difficulty of getting at truth in a law court with any mathematical precision or scientific exactness. If that were always possible, questions under dispute would not have two sides. A fact was supposed to be proved if it was accepted by a disinterested but prudent man.

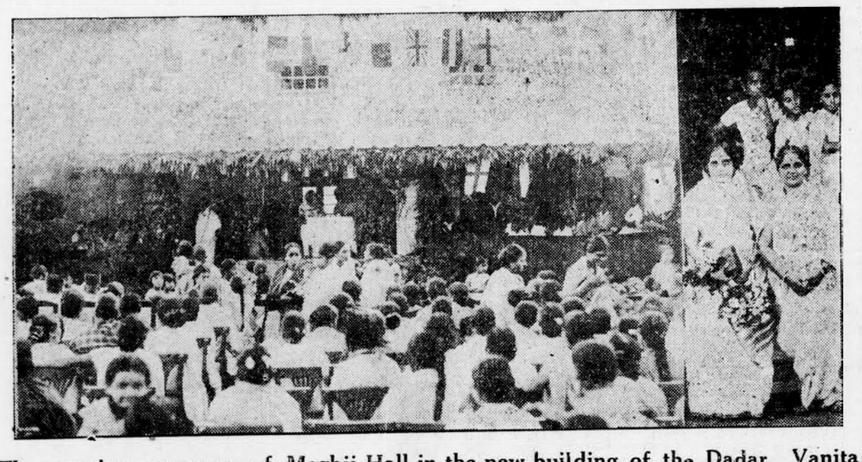
He then gave his listeners an idea of the Law of Evidence, and what evidence was admissible in a court of law and what would be considered to be irrelevant. He laid a great deal of emphasis on the question of relevancy and said that a trained legal mind came to the essentials at once.

CODES OF JUSTICE

Referring to the usual codes of justice and punishment of culprits in schools, he expressed the opinion that many school-masters were guilty in this matter and what they considered to be sufficient evidence for rewards and and punishments would be shut out in a court of law as irrelevant and inconclusive.

He advised the gathering to study the Law of Evidence as it would be profitable to every school-master in the exercise of his duties.

Miss Panandikar proposed the vote of thanks.



The opening ceremony of Meghji Hall in the new building of the Dadar Vanita Samaj was performed by Mrs. Maneklal Premchand in the presence of a large gathering of women on Sunday last. Mrs. Maneklal with Mrs. Modak, Secretary of the Samaj, is seen at the right.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940.

NO SETTLEMENT

In his reaction to Lord Zetland's latest pronouncement on India Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru represents the entire Congress and a vast majority of the Indian people. The former thinks that as things are, he sees little hope of an "honourable understanding" Pandit Jawaharlal quietly replies that as things are, he sees even less hope of any settlement. The Secretary of State asks the Congress to descend a little from its demands; The Pandit replies that a descent from the objective of independence is unthinkable and that, if Britain is not prepared to ascend to a better appreciation of India's demand, she may be prepared to face a struggle in India. By settlement or otherwise India must have independence. If that is tyranny of words, Congress prefers it to subjection to British Imperialism.

India Alone To Decide

As a matter of fact it is the British Government that is seeking to subject India to the tyranny of phrases like "Dominion Status of the Westminster variety", knowing full well that the connotation of the term is uncertain and, therefore, often deceptive. Some say that such status concedes the right of secession but others question this interpretation. In any case, as others are the final interpreters of the term, Indians refuse to be deceived by it. They just want to be as independent as the British are. That attitude does not prevent cordial relations or treaties between the two peoples. The next question is. If India is to be self-governing how should she govern herself and who is to formulate her constitution? It must be obvious to all dispassionate minds that those who are to govern themselves are the fittest persons finally to decide how they should do so, that in the last analysis India must determine her own constitution, as indeed every free country in the world would insist on doing. As the Congress President says, India claims the right to settle her own constitution and it serves no purpose to tell her that gentlemen five thousand miles away know and understand her needs better than Indian themselves. Constitutional experts from other countries would, of course, be consulted, as also representatives of non-Indian interests vitally connected with India. But in the last analysis Indians alone will decide how they would govern themselves, matters of foreign policy being subject to understandings or treaties with the countries concerned.

Prepare

If the real difficulty were about reconciling a definitely early and unconditional offer of Dominion Status previously defined and the Congress demand for complete independence and about devising a workable substitute for a Constituent Assembly, it could be somehow got over. But the real trouble is that the British Government has not offered a definitely early and unconditional scheme. It vaguely offers something "at the earliest possible moment," which may mean a generation or even a century, the British Government being the party to determine the proper time. And even then the Swaraj scheme would be subject to the approval of "representatives of all parties and interests in India," no clear scheme of representation being given. In short Britain is not prepared to give up definitely her imperialist hold on India now or in the very near future. In the circumstances it is desirable for the Congress to assume that there is to be no settlement in the near future and to determine its course of action on that assumption. It is particularly desirable that such action should be approved by the next Congress session. If the session passes off in an atmosphere of uncertainty, it will not be easy later to rouse the masses to a proper sense of the gravity of the issues already confronting them. We agree with Gandhiji that just at present civil resistance is out of the question, that "even if we were ready, the time for it is not ripe." But he rightly warns us at the same time that "it may be any day" and that we must "not be found wanting when it comes." Whatever may be the precise preparation for the impending struggle, the preparation should not be delayed any longer in the vain hope of a settlement for which no basis is yet perceptible. The Congress is always anxious for a settlement, but she can accept a settlement only if it can be had with honour. If Britain is equally anxious for an honourable settlement, her statesmen, as Babu Rajendra Prasad says, will do well to shed their patronising ton and be prepared to deal with Indians on terms of equality

Roosevelt Disillusioned

We are afraid we do not find much to enthuse over in President Roosevelt's speech addressed to the American Youth Citizenship Association. Standing on the steps of the White House he is said to have declared amidst cheers that "America's sympathy is 98 per cent. with the Finns". Having hundred per cent. sympathy with the people of Finland ourselves, we welcome this statement. We also agree with him when he condemns Russia's "invasion of a neighbour so infinitesimally small that it could do no injury to the Soviet". We believe Mr. Roosevelt's views to be sincere. But we have serious doubts whether the general indignation at the Soviet invasion of Finland, as expressed in the Capitalist-owned press of America, is really disinterested or inspired by nothing more than humanitarian considerations. We are sceptical about it because we do not seem to be able to recall similar denunciations on the occasion of the Italian invasion of Abyssinia, the Japanese invasion of China and the Italian occupation of Albania. The ramifications of the empire of the American dollar are worldwide and, therefore, we have reason to pause and wonder when we find Hearsts and Fords and other reactionary capitalists parading their concern for the poor victims of Russian bombing.

We agree with the American President when he describes the Soviet as a "dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world" and when he declares that he has been disillusioned at the Russian experiment of government. But when we find these words and sentiments rather too promptly echoed by American reactionaries and exploiters, we cannot help thinking that in some ways the American experiment, too, has disillusioned those who had upheld that country as a model of democracy. If half of the facts as exposed in the film, "Mr. Smith Goes To Washington", are correct, the American political machine is dominated by capitalist "bosses" pulling strings from behind. And in international matters it may be true that, after the practical extermination of Red Indians, the perpetual subjection of the Negroes and the commercial domination of colonies like the Phillipines the United States has abandoned the active imperialist role, but the economic tentacles of Wall Street still stretch from oil wells in Bahrein to zinc mines in Finland. So long as this dollar empire persists we will be inclined to take high-flown professions of American statesmen with a pinch of salt.

Training Of Teachers

By C. C. SHAH

The University of Bombay deserves to be congratulated on having sanctioned the institution of a teachers' diploma with effect from this year. The University authorities have issued a notice inviting applications from those who desired to open classes for this diploma course from the new academic year. As the class for this course had to be affiliated to the University under the section which governs the affiliation of colleges, or had to work as a department of an already affiliated college, it was only to be expected that most of the applications would come from existing colleges though I understand that one or two applications came from some schools also.

In anticipation of necessary sanction, classes for the T. D. course were opened at seven colleges from June last. In spite of a very short notice, the readiness with which as many as seven colleges of our province made provision in their respective institutions for tuition in this new course clearly indicates how keenly the need of this diploma was felt by the educationists of the province. The University Commissions have gone round these institutions and recommended affiliation of this new department of teaching at all these colleges. The number of students who have joined these classes is not very encouraging at some places but that is probably because this new course has not come to be known in all parts of the province and the colleges had very little time to popularize it. I am sure more and more students will take to this course in the years to come.

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Now let us see for a while what this course is like. In the first place it should be noted that it is a two years' course open to all those who have passed the matriculation examination.

The basic principle of the teachers' diploma course, viz. two years' thorough and full time training, is unquestionably sound But the manner in which this diploma course is being worked out by the University leads one to believe that the requirements of efficient training are being sacrificed for getting over administrative difficulties. Let me illustrate my remarks.

The most noteworthy loophole in the regulations regarding the T. D. course was that it was permissible to undergraduates and graduates to take it up along with the matriculates. In other words students of varying attainments are to be trained up in accordance with a common syllabus and then examined together. There can be nothing more absurd and uneducational than this. Even when this absurdity was brought to the notice of the University authorities, instead of adopting the course of imposing a ban on the admission of graduates to this course, they have attempted to get over the absurdity by allowing those who have passed the intermediate or degree examination to complete the course in one year. One wonders if the University authorities have understood the full implications of the concession given. In the first place it will tempt graduates to take up this course in preference to the B. T. course, which is really meant for them. But what is more important is that this concession adds to the difficulties of the Principals of those colleges which have introduced this course. They will have to arrange two sets of lectures—one for matriculates, who have to cover the course in two years, and another those who have passed the intermediate or degree examinations and who are entitled to appear in the diploma examination at the end of the year. Whether our colleges can afford to engage adequate staff for these two distinct classes is, indeed, highly problematic. What they will probably attempt to do is to arrange common lectures for the two sets of students. It is not very difficult to imagine how these lectures, which will probably be too difficult for the matriculates and below the needs of the rest, will fail to serve the needs of either type of pupils, and will, therefore, be not very conducive to their interests, more particularly to the interests of the matriculates.

I have dwelt on this point at some length because I feel that this concession has robbed the T. D. course of its fundamental good point, viz., setting up a course of study designed for the matriculates, who, though forming a large bulk of the secondary school teachers had no facilities for regular training. The University has exposed itself to the charge of being as much uneducational as the Department of Education, Government of Bombay, inasmuch as, like the latter, it has devised a course for pupils of varying attainments and has thought of offering a common examination to such pupils. In these circumstances one can only hope that, in the true interests of students under training, the University will take immediate steps to get out of this anomalous position.

★

Another blunder that the University has committed is to attach these classes to the college. It will be conceded that the pupils of this class have more to do with the schools, for which they are being trained, than with a college. One presumes that the University has instituted the diploma course with a view to provide our secondary schools with teachers who will be well-versed in their subjects, and thoroughly up-to-date in their methods of teaching. If this presumption is correct it would have been more prudent if, instead of asking pupils to take the first year English or mathematics, a special course in various subjects had been formulated for them. This would have obviated the need of holding the T. D. class lectures in a college, and would have enabled the pupils also to be better equipped for their day to day work in the school. The present system of asking these pupils to attend first year or inter class lectures causes a tremendous waste of their time and prevents them from spending more time after teaching practice in school. From the college they rush up to the school at the fag end of the day and give practice lessons at the time when neither the pupils nor the teachers are fresh enough or in a mood to do that work. Their contact with the school during their period of training is of vital importance. If the school are the places for their lectures and practice lessons, they will not only give lessons but observe many more. They will imbibe the traditions of the practising school, and will get a more vivid and abiding picture of this model, which they will be able to copy in the school where they may be employed later on. All these advantages are denied to the pupils because the T. D. class is attached to the college.

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One wonders if it is possible to recognise schools for conducting the diploma course. If for any technical difficulties this is not possible, the University should certainly find its way to allow colleges to hold the T. D. class in their practising schools. This would be practicable only if the subjects in section B of the syllabus are divorced from the F. Y. or I. A. course, and are so devised as to equip the pupils with such practical knowledge of English, mathematics, history, geography, science or Indian languages as will be helpful to them in their future work. The tagging of the T. D. class to the college has also resulted in some undesirable practices. Some colleges, which instituted the diploma course in June last in anticipation of necessary sanction have no practising schools under their control. They have made arrangements for the practice lessons in a neighbouring school, which, in one case, if my information is correct, is some miles away from the college. Attendance at the practising school is not to be taken as a mere formality for the purpose of complying with some University regulation. For reasons stated above, it is to be treated as the very essence of the training which we are offering to our prospective teachers. When this aspect of training is neglected or superficially attended to one can only say that the authorities have failed to grasp the full import of practical work in training. Reduction of practice lessons from 60 to 40 also points to the same conclusion. Lack of insistence on the part of the University on the colleges maintaining adequate and well-qualified staff, with enough leisure to guide the pupils before, during and after their practice lessons is also a pointer in the same direction.

It is not yet too late to set matters right. The University can, if it cares to, profit by the experiences of the first year. The concession offered to those who have passed the intermediate of

(Continued on page 9 Col. 7)

Literacy Campaign In India

(By M. SHANBHAG.)

Literacy in India is only 8 per cent, a factor which largely accounts for her backwardness.

Democracy is an impossibility without an intelligent and literate electorate.

The Congress Government started a few months ago a whirlwind campaign in the city of Bombay for liquidating illiteracy. The result as shown by the turn out of over 5000 adults into literates since the inauguration of the campaign, has amply justified the efforts.

For the enlightenment of the public and to serve as a material for further guidance on the subject the following aspects of the campaign require to be noted here.

There are about 500 literacy classes spread all over the island from Dharavi to Colaba, some in the middle-class localities and many more in the slum areas of mill-workers, dock workers, tanners, sweepers, and so on. Hindus, Muslims, Christians avail themselves of these classes which are held in the evening from 8 p. m. to 10 p.m. There are Marathi, Gujarathi, Tamil, Urdu, and Hindi classes started to meet the demand that each man should be literate in his mother-tongue.

* * * *

The type of student of these classes differs mentally and physically from the average school-going boy or girl. He is the guardian of himself and requires to be drawn to the school and taught in the special way demanded by his adulthood, matured outlook on life and so on. Dalonism and Deweysm if applied to him need special treatment. Here punishments and rewards are out of question. Each student is a master of himself, knows his responsibilities and voluntarily attends the classes out of love for 'letters'. The fact that he is a wage earner and often a member with a family to maintain is to be considered along with the time of his attending the school at that late hour of the day when he is fatigued and fagged. Add to this his domestic difficulties which rather being an exception are a rule,—difficulties brought on him by sickness and ailments that frequent him or his family due to the unhealthy surroundings and unhygenic ways of his life. Such circumstances will act against his regularity in the class.

* * * *

All these factors reveal that the problem of spreading literacy requires special treatment. In the curriculum there are no subjects like arithmetic, history, science, etc., but talks on civics and general knowledge may be usefully added. The kind of teachers, if the conductors of the classes may be so called, make the problem more difficult as they by their education and mental equipment are ill-suited to handle the illiterate adults efficiently. The many unemployed matriculates and non-matriculates and candidates of schools collect their students at these centres and work for six days of the week from 8 p.m. to 10 p.m. for a paltry wage of Rs. 8 per month. Very often their qualification for employment is their mere literacy and ability to collect the students. Unemployment and not love for the work attracts many of them to the job. However, a love for it may take root in them as it often happens and it is the task of the Literacy Officer to find out and retain only such candidates.

* * * *

Methods of teaching to read and write are often crude. Pleasure and play-way in the learning cannot be completely divorced from such schools. The progress and popularity of these classes will depend to some extent on this issue. If the object of imparting literacy is to make the masses take interest in human affairs through the medium of newspapers and books, a beginning in the direction should be made in the course of the class-teaching. The teachers may use-

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

Frankly Speaking

John Buchan Dead

Lord Tweedsmuir, better known to millions of the readers of his works as John Buchan, whose death is reported from Montreal, was one of the last British scholar-statesmen. Born in Scotland sixty-five years ago he had a distinguished career at Oxford and after being called to the Bar at the Middle Temple he worked for two years as Private Secretary to the High Commissioner for South Africa. After this brief interlude of colonial service, he devoted his entire attention to literary pursuits and achieved considerable fame as a novelist of merit. He did much non-fiction writing, too, and his works include a critical study of Sir Walter Scott and a History of the Great War, the latter being an authoritative volume as he went to France as a Special Correspondent and was Director of Information under the Prime Minister during the latter years of the war. In 1927 he was elected to represent the Scottish Universities in the House of Commons, and in 1935 he accepted a barony from the King and from John Buchan, the writer, became Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor-General of Canada. In the latter capacity he worked with signal devotion to the Empire till his death and one of the last public acts he performed was to appeal to Canada in connection with the country's war effort. The Governor-Generalship of a Dominion, however, is more or less an ornamental post, its chief function being that of a symbol of Imperial unity, as the entire administration is in the hands of the Ministers responsible to the popularly elected legislatures. It is doubtful, therefore, if Lord Tweedsmuir, the Imperial administrator and statesman, will long be remembered. But John Buchan, writer of distinguished prose and author of several enduring works of fiction, will remain an honoured name in the history of English literature.

Co-operators

In a spirit of responsive cooperation the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has now definitely agreed "to give its helpful consideration, as an immediate step to its goal of independence, to the proposal contained in the Viceregal communique." Evidently, the Mahasabha has discovered some satisfactory response in that communique to justify its own responsive co-operation, though Congressmen are being more and more disillusioned about the British Government's offer. The Mahasabha does not even want any clarification of the offer, as does the Muslim League. It has plumped for co-operation definitely and unconditionally. It has thus aligned itself with the Liberals. Ere long communalist Muslims, too, may vie with these in co-operating with Government. But, fortunately, all this joint co-operation will not make any appreciable impression on the Congress and the masses.

Maharashtra Youth Conference

The Maharashtra Youth Conference, which held its successful session in the city during the week-end, gave one more proof—if proof were at all wanted—of the loyalty which Maharashtra owes to Congress. Interested parties tried their best to create a split among the youths and, indeed, resorted to highly objectionable tactics to make the gathering abortive. That, in spite of all this, the conference should have served to bring together all radical youths under the banner of the Congress is highly encouraging. As Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who presided over the Conference, observed, the Congress is the only body in which the masses have complete faith and Maharashtra would always be in the vanguard of the national struggle. Among the resolutions passed at the Conference, perhaps the most important was that pledging support to the Constituent Assembly, as the best way of laying down an independent constitution for India. The youths of Maharashtra as elsewhere, should, however, take the advice of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to heart that it is not in words but in actions that their true strength lies

Unfair And Unchivalrous

The Sind Legislative Assembly need not have smothered Miss Jethi Sipahimalani's Hindu Women's Right of Inheritance Bill. It was a modest measure whose principle was accepted by the Government, and it could well have been circulated to elicit public opinion. It is a pity that, though the Muslim members rightly remained neutral, the orthodox Hindus, including some Congress members, threw out the Bill summarily at the very first stage. Their contention was that the measure was so badly drafted that it would not have helped women in any way. They would have inspired more respect for their views if they had permitted the circulation of the Bill and then modified it in the light of public opinion so as to be really helpful to women.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The sins of omission and commission of the British Government are many. It cannot be forgotten that they have emasculated the Indian nation by disarming it and have not made India fit to defend herself. It stands against them that during their rule of 150 years and more, there are only six or eight per cent. literates in the country."
—Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

* * * *

It is a pity that Lord Zetland would not let us "escape from tyranny of phrases."

* * * *

Lord Zetland was very much disappointed at the abrupt ending of the Gandhi-Viceroy conversations but he was glad to think that the door was not closed.

No. It was left open for him to close it finally.

* * * *

The Secretary of State thinks the Congress spokesmen make a fetish of the word "Independence."

It is a charm that has never failed!

By the way, is Lord Zetland superstitious?

* * * *

According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, there is no meeting-ground between India and British Imperialism.

Except, of course, the No Man's Land of Liberalism!

* * * *

It would have been a tragedy if the Viceroy had mistaken the bearded Dr. Moonje for a Muslim (as a British journalist had done some years ago) and had given him the "assurances" meant for the Muslim League spokesman!

* * * *

American exports to Russia are going up, even while arrangements are being made for a loan to Finland.

Strict Neutrality—Wall Street version!

* * * *

Says Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his latest statement on the Indian situation (raised by Anglo-India to the status of a special article!):

"A patriot like Bal Gangadhar Tilak was prosecuted twice for sedition and sent to jail for long periods."

This typically Liberal pronunciation twenty years after his demise must have verily made the Lokamanya turn in his grave.

It is an old, old trick to praise a dead adversary so as to damn a living one the more effectively.

* * * *

A boat with 1,700 maunds of salt was sunk in the river Hooghly.

Now nobody need say that Calcutta is not surrounded by salt water.

* * * *

The Junior Colleague, inspired by Lord Zetland, has 'howlered' to-day in "modern" verse:—

Lord Zetland
Of England
Has Changed not
One dot
The theme-song
Of
Imperialism.

Once more,
Like S. Hoare,
He's proved
(I allege)
That breaking
Their pledge
Is a British
Fetish!

* *

The sergeant had twenty recruits lined up for fatigue duty. They were not as energetic as the sergeant thought they should be; so he tried to cure them.

'Men,' he said, 'I have a nice easy job for the laziest man present. Will the laziest man raise his right hand?'

Nineteen men raised the right hands.

'Why don't you raise your hand with the rest?' inquired the sergeant of the remaining one.

'Too much trouble,' was the reply.

ON EXCESS PROFITS BILL

Finance Member Yields To Assembly's Demand

MUSLIM LEAGUE SURPRISE AT DIVISION TIME: MEASURE GOES TO SELECT COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

BOTH NON-OFFICIAL AND OFFICIAL ATTITUDE TO BILL WERE REVEALED TO-DAY WHEN THE DEBATE CONCLUDED ON THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX BILL.

VOTING SURPRISE

THE SURPRISING FACT WHICH EMERGED TO-DAY WAS THOUGH VIEWS EXPRESSED BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONALIST AND MUSLIM LEAGUE PARTIES WERE ALMOST IDENTICAL, THEY VOTED DIFFERENTLY AT DIVISION TIME.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE ABSTAINED FROM VOTING ON THE CIRCULATION MOTION BUT VOTED WITH GOVERNMENT ON THE OFFICIAL MOTION TO REFER THE BILL TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

FINANCE MEMBER GIVES IN

There was an unpleasant scene, when the Finance Member at first refused to include none except Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the Select Committee but finding the House was determined to press the question to vote, he wisely decided to yield.

Lobby comments express satisfaction.

Sir A. J. Raisman showed willingness in his reply to the debate to modify the Bill on many points in the light of discussions in the Select Committee.

JINNAH'S NINE POINTS.

Mr. Jinnah came forward with nine points for modification of the Bill—such as distinction between the war profits, normal profits, reduction of tax from 50 per cent to what is actually necessary to meet the required war expenditure, extension of options for a standard period so as to include 1938-39, periodical review of working of the measure by legislature, commencement of tax period from April next, revision of procedure so as to deduct Income Tax as expenditure before calculating the amount of excess profits, revision of limit now fixed at Rs. 20,000, etc. The real value of the speech was the admonition he gave the Government that they should apply the principle of social justice to themselves and reduce the high salaries and practise economy.

Describing the Government's procedure as asking for a blank cheque he asked Government to state the specific amount required and to satisfy the House that it was real legitimate expenditure, which India was bound to make in its own interests and for its own defence. He warned Government that at this critical moment they could not afford to alienate any class.

Mr. Aney in a witty speech in the course of which he described the measure as an attempt to legitimise the war baby, showed how the tax would hit agriculturists and retard industrial progress.

GOVT.'S CONCILIATORY TONE.

Sir A. J. Raisman in his concluding speech adopted a conciliatory attitude and, though he justified the provisions of the Bill as fair, showed readiness to accept the views of the Select Committee. He was not willing to accept any change which would make him forego revenue on current year's profits but he was prepared to accept changes in regard to the standard period, etc., on the principle that like should be compared to like. He claimed money would go back to trade, industry and commerce as it would be mostly spent in India on war needs.

He reiterated the existing sources of revenue would not be of avail to cover the additional expenditure and justified the tax as proper and equitable.

SELECT COMMITTEE PERSONNEL.

The Assembly agreed by 65 votes to 7 to the Finance Member's motion to refer the Excess Profits Tax Bill to a Select Committee.

Earlier the House by 47 votes to 7 rejected a motion for circulation of the Bill.

The Select Committee on the Excess Profits Tax Bill was agreed by the Assembly to be enlarged to consist of the following members:

Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Mr. S. P. Chambers, Mr. A. Aikman, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Sir Ziauddin, Mr. A. C. Datta, Sir Raza Ali, Mr. F. E. James, Sir Abdul Hamid, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Sir Jeremy Raisman.

Four Bills Passed

The House quickly passed four bills, namely Sir Zafrullah's "Bill to provide for the registration of certain European British subjects," Sir Reginald Maxwell's "Bill to provide for the imposition of restrictions on foreigners."

Mr. Ogilvie's "Bill to provide for the retention in service of certain persons enrolled for service in the Royal Indian Navy" and

Sir Reginald Maxwell's "Bill to extend the operation of the Criminal Law to offences committed on ships or aircraft registered in British India wherever they might be."

Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai's "Bill to regulate the import, manufacture, distribution and sale of drugs" was referred to a Select Committee.

As regards the resolution proposing changes in the haulage and conveyance allowances of members of the Assembly, Sir Zafrullah accepted the amendment moved on behalf of the European Group that a Committee representative of all parties in both Chambers be appointed to consider the necessity or otherwise of amending the rules governing allowances.

The House agreed to this and adjourned till Wednesday, February 14.

INDUSTRIES IN NATIONAL PLAN

(Continued from page 1.)

creep in from a democratic control. This suggestion was approved of by some members present, while others thought that no definite rule should be laid down and the Sub-Committees should be left free to make their own recommendations. It was also suggested that there might be co-operative ownership and control. These suggestions are being forwarded to the Sub-Committees for their consideration. It is open to them to make their own recommendations.

STATE AIDED INDUSTRIES

In regard to private industries aided or supported by the State the measure of State control is likely to be greater than in unaided industries. The State may appoint directors or representatives to see that the State policy in regard to planning is carried out. Such representatives of the State will not be supposed to interfere in the day to day administration of the industry, but, it will be their function to see that the industry is co-ordinated with the National Planning Scheme and the general policies of the State are being carried out by the industry.

Any planning will involve a close scrutiny of the development of industry in all its branches and a periodical survey of the progress made. It will mean the training up of the technical staffs necessary for the further expansion of industry and the State may require industries to train up such staffs.

COMPENSATION PROBLEM

In the event of a private industry being taken over by the State, fair compensation should be paid. In calculating this compensation, a number of factors will have to be taken into consideration, so that the interests of the general public do not suffer and at the same time, the owners of the industry are not victimised. It was not thought necessary to go into any further details in regard to this matter at this stage.

As decided by the N. P. C. previously, it was made clear that in order to prevent the growth of future barriers to plannning, effort should be made to avoid the establishment of new vested interests.

COTTAGE AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The relation of industries on a large-scale to village and cottage industries was also considered. The fact that the National Congress has laid great stress on the development of cottage industries, and more specially on hand-spinning and hand-weaving, has to be borne in mind. Large scale industries and cottage industries have, therefore, to be co-ordinated in the National Plan. It may not be possible at this stage to define accurately the scope of each, but in view of the Congress policy, which may be later the State policy, nothing should be done to erect barriers to the carrying out of such a policy.

Therefore, it should be laid down that any large-scale industry, which may come into conflict with a particular cottage industry encouraged and supported by the State, should itself be controlled by the State. Such control will prevent any conflicts arising and co-ordination will be easy.

It is important to bear in mind that the outlook governing a planned scheme is different from the outlook of an unplanned private economy. It is this outlook which must be kept in view in drawing up the plan, so that all the different sections of the plan may be integral and co-ordinated parts of the full programme. Such control as may be necessary to bring this about will have to be taken by the State.

PLACE OF WOMEN

The meeting also passed the following resolution in regard to the place of women in planned economy:— "In the scheme of planned economy, every care should be taken to secure for woman, irrespective of civil conditions, not only theoretical equality of opportunity for training and employment, but also to see that such training, and particularly employment, are made available to her, as the consequence of the planned economy and at the instance of the planning authority."—A. P.

Tweedsmuir Dead

Canada's Most Successful Governor-General

MONTREAL, Feb. 12.

Lord Tweedsmuir is dead.

The Physicians issued a statement saying that death was due to "the blocking of a small artery in the brain followed by concussion".

The news of his death was announced to the nation immediately by wireless, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation abruptly stopping a comedy programme and substituting religious music.

Lady Tweedsmuir left the hospital with head bowed accompanied by her son the Hon. Buchan and a lady-in-waiting.

MOST SUCCESSFUL GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lord Tweedsmuir was generally considered to be the most successful Governor-General of recent times.

In an address at Montreal in 1937 he said "Canada cannot take her attitude to the world in a docile manner from Britain or the United States or anybody else. The Canadians' first loyalty is not the British Commonwealth of Nations but to Canada".

Lord Tweedsmuir's eldest son and heir the Hon. John Norman Stuart Buchan, is an officer in the Canadian Active Service Force in England.

PUBLIC MOURNING

Government has prescribed seven days, public mourning.

Mr. MacKenzie King has announced that there will be a State funeral in Ottawa on Wednesday. The interment will take place in England.

MR KING'S TRIBUTE

Mr. MacKenzie King said. At the beginning of the century Lord Tweedsmuir was one of the brotherhood of far-sighted men who worked for racial reconstruction and national freedom of South Africa.

KING'S CONDOLENCE.

Their Majesties have sent a message of condolence to Lady Tweedsmuir.

Flags were half-masted throughout Canada to-day as the Dominion entered into a seven days' public mourning for the death of Lord Tweedsmuir.

Officers of the Canadian Grenadier Guards are keeping watch over the body, which lies in a private chapel.

ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON: President Roosevelt sent Lady Tweedsmuir a message saying he was shocked and deeply grieved to learn of the death.

Mr. Cordell Hull sent condolences to Lady Tweedsmuir and a message of sympathy to Mr. MacKenzie King.

SMUTS' SYMPATHY.

CAPETOWN: The Union Government have asked the accredited representative of South Africa in Canada to convey to the Canadian Government on behalf of Gen. Smuts an expression of most sincere sympathy in the grievous loss they have sustained by the death of Lord Tweedsmuir.

TWEEDSMUIR'S BODY TO BE CREMATED

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.

It is understood that Lord Tweedsmuir's body will be cremated and the ashes sent to the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

Sir John Moore Dead

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The death has occurred of Maj.-Gen. Sir John Moore, Army Veterinary Service. (Retired List).

He was Director of Veterinary Services B. E. F. 1914—18.—Reuter.

TWEEDSMUIR'S SUCCESSOR

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.

Mr. Mackenzie King attending evening Service said that when he received word of Lord Tweedsmuir's death, he left immediately to cable the news to His Majesty's Secretary in London with an expression of the sympathy of the people and the Government of Canada. He also telegraphed condolence to Lady Tweedsmuir He then recalled several members of the Cabinet who were campaigning away from Ottawa, and swore in as administrator Sir Lyman Poore-Duff, Chief Justice of Canada, who automatically takes over the duties of Governor-General pending the appointment of a successor.—Reuter.

LABOUR AND WAR ALLOWANCE

(Continued from page 1.)

coursc of the evidence led before the Board.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive, representative for Labour, said that their minimum demand was a rise of 25 per cent in wages with retrospective effect from September 1. If peace in industry was desired, then their minimum demand should be granted.

Retail shop-keepers in labour area were examined by the Board of Conciliation in the morning.

Vasanji Malsi, a shop-keeper of Parel was examined by Mr. S. A. Dange.

Witness admitted that the Labour Office people came to his shop to collect figures about prices.

Before the next witness was called, Mr. Dange submitted that merchants were brought to give evidence before the Board on the express understanding that they (the merchants) would not be called upon to give out how much profits they made.

BASIS OF FAMILY BUDGET

At the outset, Mr. Vaswada of the Kamgar Seva Sangh, was examined by the Board.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, representative of the Mill-owners' Association, witness stated the basis for the construction of the family budget collected in 1932-33 might be correct in that year. But the composition of the budget had altered much since then, so that relative weights to be assigned to different items were not the same now. To make a rough allowance for this factor, an addition of about 2 per cent. to the figure of the rise in the cost of living would be held to be justified. Thus the relief which was immediately called for on account of the rise in the cost of living was about 20.1 per cent.

COLLECTION OF FIGURES.

In reply to Mr. Dange, representative of the Girni Kamgar Union, witness stated that he could not say whether special arrangements for collecting cost of living figures had been actually carried out by the Labour Officer of the Government of Bombay.

EXCESSIVE PROFITS.

Mr. T. V. Maloney, secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, after cross-examining, Mr. Vasavada, submitted that the difference in the retail prices quoted by the Sangh and the wholesale prices of commodities purchased by the Millowners for sale through their cheap-grain shops ranged from 35 per cent to 80 per cent. He thought it was inconceivable that profits of retail dealers in Bombay were so excessive.

Three more retail shop-keepers, including one, of a mill-cloth shop, were examined by the Board.

INDUSTRY LIVING ON HOPES.

Mr. T. V. Baddeley, on behalf of the Millowners' Association in the course of a statement, declared that the millowners were not prepared to recognise that there was any moral or legal obligation to raise the cash level of wages to meet each and every change in the cost of living, when the changes were brought about by circumstances entirely beyond the industry's control. They felt that some part of the burden should be borne by the individual, but at the same time they were realists and were prepared to look things in the face.

MILLOWNERS' OFFER.

If there was to be any industrial peace in the city, they were prepared to recommend to the mills, although for such a purpose another millowners' meeting had to be called, to give the whole 7½ per cent cash, as they took their stand on that percentage in the rise of cost of living of the working class.

Mr. M. P. La Bouchardiere, Government Labour Officer, summing up the arguments, stated that it had been shown in the course of the evidence that the workers' family budget, showed that their expenditure was greater than their income. It continued to go high even in the current decade.

CLEAR CASE FOR 18 P. C.

Therefore, undoubtedly the great part of the burden should be borne by the millowners, if the industry would have to go on. His own feeling was that a clear case for an increase of 13 per cent in the cash wages of the workers had been made out.

UNDER ESTIMATE.

Mr. B. T. Ranadive on behalf of the workers pointed out that the All-India figures at the utmost under-estimated the cost of living as far as Bombay was concerned, for the cost of living in Bombay was the highest in India. He suggested that their own figures were collected on a scientific basis and were not fantastic.

If the workers had their own way, Mr. Ranadive submitted then the entire industry would have been dislocated long ago. He submitted that the minimum demands of the workers must be granted, if peace in industry was desired.

Mr. S. A. Dange submitted that a settlement could be reached only if their Union (Girni) Kamgar Union) was recognised,

The formal enquiry was then concluded and the Board will only consult and discuss with the representatives of the workers and the Millowners' Association "in camera' before the recommendations were made.

Empire Troops In Middle East

"Second Australian Imperial Force" Arrives: Eden Gives King's Message

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Reuter's Special Correspondent somewhere in the Middle East reports one of the biggest armies ever to cross the seas in a single unit arrived to-day. It consisted of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force and the Second Imperial Force. The troops were massed on the decks, singing and waving to those ashore. A message of greeting from the King was taken on board the first New Zealand transport to arrive.

WILL MAINTAIN REPUTATION

Gen. Frebyerg, who was awaiting the arrival of the force at a port "somewhere in the Middle East", told Reuter's special correspondent: "I would wager, that the men who compose this force will strive hard to uphold the great reputation of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force in the last war. From what I know of them they will not arrive in vain."

WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT

A War Office Announcement says that the Second Australian Imperial Force has arrived in Suez with New Zealanders under the command of Lt. Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey. The term "Second Australian Imperial Force" is used to distinguish the present force that which fought in the last war.

It is revealed that Mr. Eden, Dominions Secretary, who arrived in Cairo over the week-end, boarded the first New Zealand transport to arrive taking with him a message from the King.

SUEZ: In reply to His Majesty's greetings extended by Mr. Anthony Eden aboard the first transport, Gen. Frebyerg uttered the traditional Maori cry "Haeremai" and expressed New Zealand Government's thanks to the Royal Navy "for the great care taken in protecting the New Zealand and Australian forces."

IN UNITY LIES VICTORY

In an address to the New Zealanders Mr. Eden declared: "The issue is clear and simple. The German Government seek to dominate the world by brute force and were they to succeed, there could be no security for freedom-loving nations anywhere on the earth's surface. Everything that has come down to us in heritage of free people is staked on this struggle. Whichever ocean laps for shores, the struggle is the same for each of us. The Nazi system is based on brute force. It is a denial of civilisation. There will be no free life for the peoples of the world until that system is destroyed. The nations of the British Commonwealth are now closely knit in one common endeavour and in their unity lies the certainty of final victory."

ROYAL NAVY'S FEAT

WELLINGTON: Announcing the arrival of the Anzacs in Egypt, Mr. Fraser, Minister of Marine, said that the Royal Navy had again demonstrated its protective strength in the safe conveyance of the troops from Empire outposts. The troops were escorted by British, Australian and New Zealand warships.

SYDNEY: The news of the arrival in Middle East of Australian and New Zealanders was made known by Mr. Menzies.

Anglo-Turkish Trade Pact

White Paper On Compensation Transactions

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A White Paper on the Anglo-Turkish Trade Agreement made in London on February 3 was issued to-day.

The agreement comes into force on February 19 and remains in force in the first place until March 31, 1941 and continues in force subsequently for successive periods of one year, unless terminated by either Government at three months' notice.

The agreement provides that all the United Kingdom exports to Turkey and all Turkish exports to the United Kingdom shall be subject to compensation transactions. The value of the goods exported in compensation to Turkey shall not exceed 80 per cent of the value of goods exported in compensation from Turkey.—Reuter.

PLANS OF "REDS" IN SWEDEN

Documents Reveal Treasonable Activities

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 12.

The first hurried examination of an enormous mass of documentary material seized by the police in the Saturday swoop on various Communist premises leaves no doubt in the minds of the police, according to the newspaper "Nyadaligt Allehanda," of the treasonable activities of the Communist Party in Sweden.

Among the places raided was a villa in the settlement, about twelve miles from Gothenburg, which is said to have been used as a place of refuge for Communists, whose position with the police was irregular or who were foreigners not properly registered.

Of the numerous persons detained in Stockholm, only five are now in custody.—Reuter.

JAPAN NOTIFIES NETHERLANDS

TOKYO, Feb. 12.

It is announced that the Japanese Government have requested the Netherlands Government to open conversations with a view to the revision of the Treaty of Arbitration, Conciliation and Judicial Settlement.

Japan has taken formal steps to terminate the agreement on August 11, owing to "the necessity of making some technical adjustments," but earnestly desires revision and conclusion of a new Treaty before the present Treaty is invalidated. It is emphasised that Japan's denunciation of the Treaty has no political motive.

THE HAGUE:—The Japanese Government's decision to terminate the agreement with the Netherlands has been received.—Reuter.

Immediate Task For New Zealanders

SUEZ, Feb. 12.

The New Zealanders will be later joined by their countrymen, who are being trained in England.

The troops immediately left for their camps.

Maj.-Gen. Freyberg states that only week-ends will be free and the rest of the time will be devoted to intensive training

NAZIS TORPEDO DUTCH SHIP

Sweden's Concern For Loss Of Steamers By German Action

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 12.

The Holland-America liner, "Burgerdijk," (6852 tons) was torpedoed by a German U-Boat, according to a cable received by the owners from the captain of the Dutch steamer.

The Holland-America Line have informed the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the torpedoing of "Burgerdijk." The pretext on which the ship was torpedoed is not clear.

SWEDEN'S HUGE LOSS OF SHIPS.

Deep concern is again expressed in Sweden at the heavy toll of Swedish shipping loss by the ruthless Nazi methods of warfare.

A Swedish news agency says that 24 ships have been lost by German action, since the beginning of the war.

According to Stockholm message, Swedish political leaders are insisting on the Government to find out some means to stop this destruction of Swedish merchant fleet.

On Western Front

COLD IMPEDES ACTIVITIES

Nazis Busy On Propaganda Front

PARIS, Feb. 12.

A new cold wave has reduced activity on the Western Front. In the air, two or three photographic missions were all that either side undertook.

On land, there was some patrol activity but fighting occurred only at one spot east of the Moselle, where the Germans attempted to surround a French outpost. The Germans were repulsed by machinegun fire before the intended attack could be launched.

NAZI FEELER.

In the absence of other developments, the Germans are particularly active on the propaganda front. Paris and other centres having been overwhelmed with reports of big German troop movements. Most of these stories mention ten divisions.

Information at the disposal of the French High Command does not indicate that there is any significant change in the German dispositions.

A 'Communique' states that an attack launched against one of our posts was repulsed. There was some artillery firing.—Reuter.

Labour Retains Seat

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Southwark by-election caused by the death of the Labour M. P. Mr. Harry Day resulted as follows:—

J. H. Martin (Labour), 5285. C. W. Searson, "Stop the war advocate" 1550. Mistrell Vanderelst (National Independent) 1382.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad Strike Proves Fiasco

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, February 12.

The general strike which was announced by the Mill Kamdar Union proved a total fiasco despite workers' efforts. Only about 200 workers of Ramkrishna Mills struck work whereupon the mill authorities closed the mills. Only one mill out of 73 struck work.

Lathi police are guarding the mill area. Leaders of the Labour Association are advising workers that the present strike is not under the Association's auspices for which another date will be announced.

STRIKE IN RAM-KRISHNAN MILLS

Since early this morning workers of the Mill Kamdar Union are moving on the Rakhil Road calling upon the mill operatives to come out on a general strike. By 10 a.m. they succeeded in bringing out the operatives of one mill, namely, Ramkrishnan Mill.

They have organised a procession which is parading the mill areas. Pickets have been posted at different mills. Lathi and armed police is also on the scene to prevent any disturbance.

The workers of the Labour Association are also going round the mill area but they are inducing the mill operatives not to down tools till they are formally asked to do so by them.

Workers of New National Mills have joined the strike.

A procession of strikers was stopped by police near Ajit Mills and dispersed.

The police are patrolling in the mill area.

So far the workers of only two mills are affected by the strike.

India To Build Her Own Ships In Her Own Yards

INCREASE OF CAPITAL FOR SCINDIAS

Walchand Explains Need For Expansion Of Activities

THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD. UNANIMOUSLY PASSED A RESOLUTION AT THEIR EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, HELD ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, AUTHORISING THE DIRECTORS TO INCREASE THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL BY RS. 75,00,000.

THE MEETING WAS ATTENDED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF SHAREHOLDERS, MOST OF WHOM PARTICIPATED IN A HEATED DEBATE.

MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., PRESIDED.

DELIVERING HIS PRESIDENTIAL SPEECH HE SAID:—

WALCHAND'S SPEECH

"As you all know, we have met here to consider the proposal of increasing the present capital of the Company. Before I deal with that proposal, I should like to remove the misapprehension that is prevailing in certain quarters in regard to this matter. At the last annual meeting of the Company, a question was asked as to whether there was any proposal then for increasing the capital of the Company. The reply given on that occasion was that there was no proposal before the Board for adding to the existing capital of the Company at that time. That set forth correctly the position as it existed at that time.

PLAN MOOTED IN JANUARY.

The situation that arose out of the deadlock in the Company's negotiations with the B. I. caused not a little concern to your Directors and the question as to how to maintain the position and the progress of the Company in face of that situation was seriously exercising their mind. The conversations that took place between the Conference Lines subsequent to the meeting eased the situation and gave all the members of the Conference further time to see if the deadlock could be ended and a new agreement could be made. The conversation which I had at that time with the Commerce Member in Calcutta on the subject of this agreement and the sympathetic interest which he evinced in our proposal for laying out a shipbuilding yard and the readiness with which he was good enough to inspect that site for that yard made me realise the possibilities of progress in the near future and when I placed these developments before my colleagues, they decided that it was quite essential in the interests of the Company that the capital of the Company should be increased. It would, therefore, be realised that the proposal for the increase of the capital was mooted only at the beginning of January after my talks with the Commerce Member, and not before that, and that there was no such proposal before the Board when that question was raised at the annual meeting as mentioned above. The result of the recent deliberations of the Board has already been set forth in the circular notice that has already been sent to you.

NEED FOR EXPANSION.

All important industries in modern times, which have to maintain their position and expand their activities, need large financial resources to achieve their object. When those industries are working satisfactorily either as a result of protection which they receive or of the favourable conditions for their growth and expansion existing in this country, they build themselves up and expand their activities further either out of the reserves which they might have created out of the profits or out of the additional capital which they may have been able to secure. The position of the shipping industry is, however, quite different from the other protected industries in the country. Not only is the shipping industry not protected in any way but, on the contrary, it has to face severe uneconomic competition and has to struggle even for its very existence for a number of years before it can reach the position of stability to keep itself alive. It will, therefore, be realised that it cannot build up those reserves which the other protected industries are in a position to build and thus finance out of those resources any scheme that may be evolved for the expansion of its further activities. Even in countries where the shipping industry receives all facilities and help from its national government, its expansion has necessitated the increase of its original capital. When that is the case for the shipping industry under most favourable conditions, it will be apparent that the increase of capital supplies the only available financial source for the Indian shipping industry, working under all possible difficulties which might enable her to maintain its position and build up its future.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

The present proposal, as you must have noticed from the circular, is to increase the existing capital of the Company from Rs. 1,50,00,000 to Rs. 2,25,00,000 by the issue of 5,00,000 new shares of Rs. 15 each. As stated in the notice, the project for laying out a shipbuilding and a ship-repairing yard is now taking a practical shape. Since the Commerce Member inspected the site for the yard at Calcutta in December last, both myself and Mr. Master had further interviews with him at Delhi and I may add that the terms and conditions on which the site could be given to the Company are at present receiving his earnest consideration. We are also in negotiations with our London office and our London friends for finalising the plans for laying out the yards and for securing the machinery that may be necessary for equipping the same for the purpose of repairing as well as building ships. We are no doubt fully conscious of the difficulties that lie in our path, particularly in view of the present international situation, but we hope to solve them satisfactorily so that a new industry, now overdue for decades, can be started in this country and thus India may be able to make a beginning for building her ships in her own yards not only for meeting the needs of her maritime trades and her shipping but also for the defence of her coasts.

Although some of the steamers of the Company have been in service for a long time, I must tell you at once that they are kept in the best condition and are running satisfactorily on the coast. The requirements of the trade and the demands of the travelling public emphasise, particularly in this age when modern science has been raising the standard, the type, the size and the speed of the ships all over the world, the necessity of the Company marching along with the times. The Company also expects to expand its activities and run its ships in new trades and hopes to secure or build steamers suitable for those trades. Moreover, ours is a growing organisation. We have to consolidate our position in the fields which we have already covered. We have to explore new avenues of service and to establish our position in new fields. Shipping, as you know, is one of the greatest key industries of the country; but it is not protected in any way. It has further to face the uneconomic competition both at home and abroad from other interests having powerful resources and also the support of their own Government. Indian shipping therefore, requires to be strengthened in every manner possible to maintain its stability, to sustain its efficiency and to ensure its progress. All this needs money and that is the reason why I am asking you to give your approval to our proposal for increasing the capital of the Company.

ADDITIONAL SHARES.

Having dealt with the necessity of increasing the capital of the Company, I shall now offer one or two remarks in connection with the resolution itself. The proposal, as you know, is to increase the present capital of Rs. 1,50,00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each to Rs. 2,25,00,000 divided into 15,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each by the creation of 5,00,000 additional shares of Rs. 15 each. It is proposed that these new shares will be offered to the existing shareholders whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 2nd February, 1940. One share will be offered for every two existing shares held by the shareholder but every odd share in excess of 2 shares or multiples of 2 shares will be disregarded for the purpose of this offer. This has been done to avoid the complexity of offering fractional certificate. Moreover, the shares offered to the existing shareholders and not taken up by them and the shares which may have been left over, after the offers have been made, will be allotted 'pro-rata' by the Directors to the existing shareholders who will be given the opportunity to apply for the same, that is, for shares in excess of the shares offered to them. In other words, the intention is that the benefit of the new issue should go first and foremost to the existing shareholders of the Company.

The new shares will rank 'pari passu' with the existing shares and the dividend on the same will be calculated from the 1st January 1940, although the money on the same will be paid much later. I have no doubt the shareholders will appreciate this advantage in regard to these new shares which are to be offered to them.

With a view that the shareholders may have as long a notice as possible for the payment of the application money, the allotment money and the call money, the dates for the same were indicated in the circular itself which was issued on the 19th January. It will thus be observed that the shareholders will have nearly two months' notice for the sending of the application money, three months' notice for the payment of the allotment money and nearly four months' notice for the payment of the amount due on the call. This no doubt, will be considered a sufficiently long notice in view of the exceptional times through which we are passing at present.

There has been some criticism of our action of getting the shares underwritten by Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Ltd. on a commission of 2 per cent. on the entire issue. While I appreciate, Brother Shareholders, your desire to save this sum that will be paid to the underwriters, I can assure you that it was after very careful deliberation that your Directors decided that the entire issue should be underwritten. As you know we are passing through very serious times when the repercussions of the sudden changes in the international situation might have far-reaching effect on the financial position and the financial market in the country. Both the path of prudence and the necessity of safeguarding the position and prestige of the Company required that no risks should be taken in the very exceptional times through which we are passing. The small amount of commission that will have to be paid is therefore fully justified by the risks against which it gives us a cover and it will be appreciated that it is a necessary investment to withstand the tide of those unseen forces over which neither you, nor I nor anyone could have any control during the times of war.

You will naturally like to know what I have to say in regard to the action of the Stock Exchange in stopping the trading in the shares of the Company. As soon as the first notice for closing the transfer books of the Company from the 26th January, 1940 to the 1st February, 1940 was issued, a letter was received from the Stock Exchange requesting us to comply with the terms of one of the rules which required a fortnight's notice before the date on which the books were to be closed. Mr. Master immediately rang up the President of the Exchange and told him that the Company was ready to meet their wishes and the Company, with the approval of the President of the Stock Exchange issued another notice the very next day which gave a fortnight's notice to all concerned before the date on which the books were to be closed. We were not told by the Stock Exchange at the time of this conversation anything about their intention or the reason for putting a ban on the trading of the shares of the Company. It was only after the second notice was issued with the approval of the President that we received another letter intimating to us the action which they had already taken. I am sorry to say, without even referring to us or without even giving us an opportunity to have a talk with them on the subject. With a view, however, to meet the wishes of the Exchange and to remove any difficulties which the shareholders of the Company may experience, it is now decided to allow the shareholders to whom the shares will be offered to sign renunciation letters so that they may be able to renounce in favour of those to whom they may have sold the shares in order to enable such parties to apply for the shares covered by the offer. I have no doubt this ready response on the part of the Company to comply with the request of the Exchange and to meet the requirements of the shareholders will be appreciated by them.

RESOLUTIONS.

I now beg to move that this Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders hereby adopts and approves the undermentioned resolution which has already been circulated to the Shareholders:—

"That the Capital of the Company be increased from Rs. 1,50,-00,000 divided into 10,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each to Rs. 2,25,00,000 divided into 15,00,000 shares of Rs. 15 each by the creation of 5,00,000 additional shares of Rs. 15 each ranking 'pari passu' with the existing shares in the Company subject to the provision hereinafter contained as to dividend.

"That these additional 5,00,000 shares be offered in the first instance at par to the members of the Company holding two or more shares on the register of Shareholders on the 2nd February, 1940 in proportion of one additional share for two existing shares held by them (every odd share in excess of two shares or multiple of two shares being disregarded for the purposes of the offer) and upon the footing that the amount of the share be paid as follows:—

Rs. 5 with acceptance of the offer.

Rs. 5 on allotment.

Rs. 5 on a date to be fixed by the Circular Offer to be issued to the Shareholders and that any payment not made on due dates will carry interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

"The five lakhs additional shares be issued subject to terms following:

(a) That they shall rank for dividend from 1st January, 1940.

(b) That the Certificates for the shares shall be completed for delivery within six months after the respective dates of allotment.

"The Directors are empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response to such offer as they consider expedient in the interests of the Company and are empowered, if they so think fit, to give liberty to the shareholders to apply for shares in addition to the shares offered to them to be allotted out of the shares not taken up by the members pursuant to the offer or left over after the offer."

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, (second from left), President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr B. S. Moonje, and other members of the Working Committee of the Mahasabha, photographed on arrival at Delhi.

VAGARIES OF BALLOT BOX

Constitutional & Communal Issues Get Cold Storage

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

As the vagaries of the ballot box would have it none of the resolutions tabled by the members regarding constitutional and communal issues would come up for debate on February 28, the day allotted for non-official resolutions in the Central Assembly.

The only important resolution, which has an indirect constitutional problem but which seeks to abolish all distinctions between Britishers and Indians in the Defence Forces and fix a period during which they should be completely Indianised, by Sir Syed Raza Ali, has got a place.

Bhai Parmanand's resolution asking Simla to be declared a Centrally administered area has secured the first place. Mr. H. M. Abdulla follows with his resolution regarding depreciation and capital expenditure on railways.

Sir Yamin Khan comes next with a notice of a motion for the establishment of a picture gallery in New Delhi. Mr. Essak Sait Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly, comes last with his resolution urging the introduction of labour legislation.—United Press.

APPROPRIATION OF RESERVE FUND

Discussion In Railway Standing Finance Committee

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Standing Finance Committee for Railways met to-day and discussed the Budget demand relating to the appropriation of Reserve Fund. To-day's meeting completed the review of Budget estimates, receipts and expenditure which will be placed before the Central Legislature on February 16 by Sir A. G. Clow, Railway Member.

Members were also supplied with the report on the manufacture of locomotives in India compiled by the Railway Board. This will also be laid before the Assembly on the Railway Budget day.—United Press.

MAHATMA TO APPEAL FOR SUKKUR RELIEF

WARDHA, Feb. 12.

Mahatma Gandhi, it is understood, will shortly issue an All-India appeal for collecting funds for the sufferers in the Sukkur riots.—United Press.

Sardar's Godhra Programme Cancelled

(From Our Correspondent)

GODHRA, Feb. 11.

Sardar Patel has to attend a meeting at Shantiniketan on 17th instant. So his programme at Godhra on the 16th instant has been cancelled.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I don't think India liked Lord Ronaldshay. I am sure it doesn't like Lord Zetland.

A full dress debate on India is scheduled for February the 15th, when Sir Hugh O'Neil is to move the approval of the Governor-General of India's proclamation of emergency. Who said India was neglected?

I had the honour of seeing the first drunken man after Prohibition chucked out of a well-known hotel on Saturday night. Needless to say he went out by the Permit Holders' Exit.

Message from Stockholm says that the Soviets have attacked "Wirgo", and the Swedes have protested at this cowardly attack on a virgin ship.

The Congress at Ramgarh will be exciting if Lord Zetland continues to give more such interviews to the "Sunday Times."

Back in Bombay is Menaka. She has been here sometime, though one hardly sees her in the town as compared to the sanctuary in Parel from which she seldom emerges. She and her husband spend their time in an out-house of the Haffkine Institute, in a world which is removed from the stench of the Share Market and the dust of commerce. The Haffkine Institute is the great hub of microbes and vaccines and serums—those that fight for man the battle against disease. Amidst such surroundings Menaka practises her dance, while her husband, the Colonel, runs over in the quiet of the evening the pages of the latest books on Science. They are a grand couple.

Lord Zetland is "disappointed and bewildered" even as Lord Reading once was "puzzled and perplexed" Birds of a feather.

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MUTT AND JEFF—After All, the Old Ash Can Comes in Useful Once in a While — By BUD FISHER

FANNIE AND FREDDIE FLEA WERE BUSY IN THE MENAGERIE. "COME ON," SAID FREDDIE FLEA AS HE HOPPED OFF THE BLACK BEAR, "JOIN ME IN A GAME OF GOLF."
"GOLF," EXCLAIMED FANNIE FLEA, "WHERE IN THIS MENAGERIE ARE WE GONNA PLAY GOLF?"
"WHY," SAID FREDDIE FLEA, "OVER ON THE LYNX, OF COURSE!"
HA HA! THAT'S CLEVER! WHO IS THAT BROADCASTING?
THAT'S JEFF! HOT STUFF, EH, POP?
JEFF?
-AND NOW, BOYS AND GIRLS, LITTLE JEFF WILL TELL YOU ANOTHER FUNNY STORY-
NIX, POP! HE'S GREAT!
SO LITTLE HATTIE HEN MET OSWALD ANT AND--
ASH CAN
11-7

SPORTS PARAS FROM ALL QUARTERS

Smashing Records: A Set Of Sixty-Six Games: Rule 33: Bengal's Soccer Dispute

AMAZING FEAT. Cycling Races have been greatly before us during the past week, with Bombay beating all opposition. But here is an achievement in smashing records. In the course of a great ride where he travelled 489 miles 596 yards in 26 hours unpaced, the Australian cyclist, Hubert Opperman broke seventeen records from 50 miles upwards. He broke the existing record for 24 hours cycling of 437 miles and 1,574 yards, put up in 1913 by a German, Weiss.

A TENNIS MARATHON.

The game of tennis can be an exceptional test of stamina, and here are some extracts from reports in my scrap book of longish games.

In first class tennis one of the longest sets in recent year was played at Wimbledon in 1938 when C. V. Hovell and P. V. Sherwood took a set from Gandar Dower and T. Abe, 21—19.

A coin decided the issue once at old Wimbledon. Here two players in the penultimate round were two sets all and then they were together again 24-all. This was too much, they tossed a shilling to decide who would enter the final.

I think, however, the record goes to a set of tennis played in the final round of a Sydney Hard Courts tournament when E. Sinclair prevailed against F. Rae, 34—32. It is needless to say that both men were dog-tired at the conclusion of the match that started at 9.30 a.m. and lasted till 5-15 p.m.

SOCCER NEWS

A correspondent from Calcutta informs me that the I.F.A., have received requests that the now notorious Rule 33 in the Code of Indian Football be abolished.

The strongest protestant, I am told, is Mysore. They are against the deletion of Rule 33, which, they feel, is not only wholesome but a necessity to keep the game of football clean and healthy.

CALCUTTA SOCCER DISPUTE

A soccer quarrel that led last year to three sides of repute, the Mahomedan Sporting, East Bengal and Kolighat leaving the fold of the I.F.A., is likely to be settled. At a meeting of the I.F.A. over the week-end the consideration of the letters of resignation from these three clubs was postponed. In the meanwhile the Governing Body are setting about rebuilding the constitution of the I.F.A. and hope to remove the defects that existed and caused friction. This, it is said, will offer the three teams mainly concerned in this football dispute an honourable avenue of approach back to I.F.A. Incidentally, I am informed, that in all likelihood there will be a European, a Hindu and a Muslim Secretary to carry on the work of the India Football Association. This, I am afraid, does not spell smooth sailing in the future, even if the present squabble is settled. There are further communal aspects behind some of the proposals for the recasting of the existing rules. For instance, one suggestion is for the formation of an "Arbitration Board" composed of two Hindus, two Europeans and two Muslims to be elected outside I.F.A. circles and these six will function as a Final Appellate Football Court on matters of complaints and disputes, where the I.F.A., have not satisfied the parties.

He have nothing to do with Bengal football, but, if, it is coming to what it appears to be, I do not augur a happy time for the I.F.A., or for football in general in Bengal.

CRICKET.

Recently C. Hills, a nineteen-year-old batsman of Queensland, playing in match was killed.

A delivery he was facing rose sharply and the ball struck him over the heart. He fell, rose and then collapsed. Players, who ran to his help, found life extinct.

* * *

Two hundred and nine in 90 minutes is what Glen Hudson did when he went in for some hectic cricket in a match in New South Wales. In one Australian over of eight balls he sent every delivery for a six. The opposing bowlers, it is said, heaved a sigh of relief when Glen decided to retire.

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HOCKEY

Deccan Sports Out Of Championship

Telephones Fail To Hold Depleted Police Side

Bombay Police ..... 4. Telephones ..... 1.
The "Times of India" ... 2. Deccan Sports ..... 1.

With the close of the Olympic Games, the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship was resumed on Monday and two games were decided. In the first game the Telephones went out without putting up any sort of fight, the Bombay City Police Athletic Club beating them by fours goals to one. Deccan Sports were unlucky against "The Times of India", for, if they deserved anything, they should have at least earned a draw. Some critics went further, and held that the better team lost.

TELEPHONES OUT

In the early phases of the initial period the Police lost Jameson their right back and Hamid II, the left hand man of the half-back line. This made a considerable difference yet the Police crossed over on terms, no goal being scored by either side.

The Police, still playing with nine men, played a dashing game on resumption and the Telephones, just could not stop their opponents run up their tally 1, 2, 3, all the goals coming off Rodriques' stick. The Police were apparently satisfied, for they eased up, and during this spell Gibson reduced the lead for the Telephones. The Police before the end completed their score through Lazarus

Teams:—

BOMBAY CITY POLICE A. C.:—Scott, Jameson and Hamid I; Mahmood, Adams and Hamid II; Couto, Lazarus, Roane, Rodriques and Abbas.

TELEPHONE COY.:—Karani, McMorran and Henderson; High, Butler and Saldanha; Hewson A. Gibson, Pappy, Taylor and Duarte.

Pressmen Win

After an early run down by the Deccan Sports, "The Times of India" raided and the Pressmen forced a short-corner. Theis opponent frustrated this advantage at the expense of another S. C. which did not give "The Times" the lead. The Deccan Sports from the clearance travelled up only to come back. Here, Fitzpatrick stopped a fine movement. The Poona side were once more aggressive, a bit of bungling by Easdon and Thomas let D'Souza through and the scored cleverly. A spell of fast play followed in which both side produced some good hockey. "The Times of India" after this pressed. A fine save by Lee prevented the Pressmen converting a short-corner. A corner award followed, but this was cleared. Some midfield play and "The Times" were again in the picture. A hot shot by Correa was splendidly intercepted by Lee. A short-corner was forced by the Pressmen. A perfect hit-in came to F. E. D'Souza who showed no hesitation, ,and the ball flashed past the opposing defenders

The Deccan Sports went about their effort to retrieve their lost lead. Tomlinson was unfortunate in not giving his side their ambition. As it was, the sides crossed over on terms.

POONA TRY HARD

Deccan Sport attacked straight away and Tomlinson spoilt an opening when he made sticks at the edge of the "D". Mendonza saved his side not long after. The Poona side were worrying their opponents but had little luck in the opposite striking circle. A couple of short corners were to no purpose. After fifteen minutes steady pressure. "The Times of India" sent across two dangerous raids. One of these was a delightful short passing attack between Correa—De Souza—N. Thomas out to Petty and then back to Correa, nicely placed, who scored with a shot that brooked no interception.

Some hard hockey was put in and both sides had chances. The Deccan Sports then put a little more into the game and had "The Times" defending, but could not save the game. In the last minutes the exchanges were shared.

TEAMS

"TIMES OF INDIA":—Mendonza, Thomas and Easdon; Fernandes, Lynn and Grostrate; Mendes, N. Thomas, De Souza, Correa and Petty.

DECCAN SPORTS CLUB:—Lee, Fitzpatrick and Sathe; Christie Gidney and S. Adhav; D. Adhav, S. M. Adhav, Tomlinson, David and de Souza.

To-day's Games

B. P. H. A. ground 4 p.m. Brijraj Young Men vs. Poona United; 5-15 p.m. B. B. and C. I. vs. Lusitanian's "A".

SIND PREMIERSHIP NO BED OF ROSES

NO-CONFIDENCE MOTIONS MOST INOPPORTUNE, SAYS ALLABUX

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

"This is the most inopportune time to raise a political storm in Sind. Our first and foremost concern at the present moment should be to work for the security of life and property in the rural Sind where normal conditions have been so rudely dislocated in the wake of riots in Sukkur", observed the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Allabux, Premier of Sind, in an interview to the "United Press", referring to the motions of no-confidence against his Ministry given notice of by the Hindu Independent Party.

"However, in spite of this, and blind to the larger interests of the Province if the Hindu and Congress Parties want to drive me out of office, I will be least sorry", he added. "I am sitting at home never bothering about what is to happen. I am not manoeuvring to retain my position or use underhand methods. I have grown grey in these two years of my office. I entered as a virile youth. To-day, I find my hair grey at the age of 39 years. I want to be relieved and go out as a carefree man. The Premiership of Sind, I want to tell the world, is not a bed of roses. It is a path strewn with thorns."

Concluding he said: "I will not come back and form a Cabinet with different personnel after I am defeated, as my Hindu friends desire. The defeat I will take as my disgrace."—United Press.

"No Mind To Become Premier"

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

"I am grieved to learn that in spite of my repeated denials, I am being mentioned as an aspirant for the premiership of Sind. I once again, with all the emphasis at my command, declare that I have no such intention and I should not be misunderstood."

With this observation, the Hon. Sayed Miran Mohommud Shah, Speaker of the Sind Assembly, categorically contradicted reports recently circulated in the Press, in an interview to the "United Press."

Sayed Miran Mohommud Shah said: "As Speaker of the Assembly, I am above party politics. I do not dabble in their intrigues. I have no mind to leave this office and become Premier, even if I am compelled by certain Parties. I will remain where I am so long as I continue to enjoy the confidence of the House.

"Above all, my health does not permit me to shoulder more responsibility."—United Press.

No-Confidence Motions Not In Order?

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Are the six motions of no-confidence, given notice of by Seth Doulatram Mohandas on behalf of the Hindu Independent Party in the Sind Assembly against the Allabux Ministry, in order?

This is the question which is being hotly discussed in political circles as the day for taking up the motion is drawing near. It is laid down in Assembly rules, it is stated, that no member of the Assembly can give notice of more than five motions of no-confidence at a time. In view of this rule, it is said that the Speaker may rule out of order all the six motions of no-confidence in the ministry.—United Press.

No-Rent Campaigners To Be Released

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

The Government of Sind, it is understood, have passed orders for the release of all those persons who had been arrested in connection with the "no-rent campaign" at Mirpurkhas, in Upper Sind.

Government, it is further understood, will appoint an officer to investigate the question of alleged high rents at Mirpurkhas and make a report to Government.—United Press.

Malaviya's Plea For Hindu Civic Guards

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 12.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressing the All India Sanathan Dharma Conference held at Magh Mela said that it had been noticed that police were not able to protect the Hindus in the recent riots in many places.

Pandit Malaviya said the imposition of Arms Act, had made people of India spiritless. People were unable to protect themselves from those possessing arms.

Concluding Pandit Malaviya said that as other communities in India had formed organisations to promote and safeguard their special interests Hindus must also organise civic guards to protect themselves.—United Press.

INTER-PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Bengal Expects To Retain Title: Patiala's Strong Challenge: Bombay Gets Ready For The Fray

The Bombay Hockey Association Ground will be the venue of the Inter-Provincial Hockey Tournament. The Bombay Gymkhana ground whereon the Aga Khan Tournament will be played has certain stipulations attached to it. The Government of Bombay allow the Bombay Gymkhana Ground to have an enclosure put around it for the Aga Khan Tournament on the understanding that the profits will be shared between the Gymkhana and the Government and various charities. Fifty per cent. of the gains have to go to Charity, 25 per cent. to Government and an equal share to the Gymkhana.

The Government, it is said, will demand that the spoils accruing from the Inter-Provincial Championship to be shared on the same basis, which will not suit the Indian Hockey Federation.

Bengal's Bid

Bengal will not let the championship easily slip from her. This year she has not the advantage of a home ground and will not have a wide range of players to select from. Yet, Bengal are optimistic that she will prove to India that they continue to be the champion hockey playing Province.

R. J. Allen, captain of the Port Commissioners, who has kept goal for India in the Olympic Hockey tournament at Amsterdam, Los Angeles and Berlin, will captain Bengal.

Bombay's Team

Our folk are busy about the business of the selection of Bombay's side. I learn that H. Lynn, J. Pinto (Customs), F. Brewin, Egbert De Souza, Norman Fernandes (Lusitanians), and G. Page, are more less certainties for Bombay's eleven.

Another trial has been fixed for Sunday on the B. P. H. A. ground at 4-10 p.m. and the following have been asked to turn out:—H. Lynn, Leo Pinto, O. Pereira, Alexander, M. Fernandes, Hakim, Latif, J. Pinto (Customs), G. Fernandes, Easdon, F. De Souza, E. T. Marsh, Willie Fernandez, E. Bocarro, G. Page, F. Brewin, Egbert De Souza, Hamid I, Resham Singh, Mohmd. Anwar (R. I. N.), Norman Fernandez, Autar Singh (Punjab Regiment) F. E. D' Souza, F. Correa and Woodcock.

PATIALA IN THE RUN

Patiala this year will be among the challengers and are coming into the contest with a very strong combination.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN INDIA

(Continued from page 6)

fully talk every day on such topics and news of the day as would be intelligently understood by the adults. This will act as a diversion from the routine as well as an incentive to them to learn quicker so that they may get an opportunity to read newspapers themselves. Such and many other divices need be employed. Therefore, a sort of Refresher courses for these teachers may be thought of. All this is possible if the Literacy Officer gets better facilities of transport to keep himself in touch with all the centres of literacy, a fact where the attention of the authorities requires to be drawn. Literacy will easily lapse into illiteracy if a love for reading is not created in them before they leave the classes. This can be done by introducing suitable newspapers whose dearth is felt to-day. The present-day papers in the Indian languages are unsuited by their contents, language, and the spirit which they foster in the reading public. to the requirements of these new recruits.

* * * *

Special newspapers meant for these people and offering healthy criticism and sound opinion and news will have to be put into circulation. This is a problem which will necessitate suitable men and money. Side by side with giving news the literacy teachers may enlighten the students in simple civics such as, city administration, government of the district and the presidency, which may help them to take interest in the elections to the municipal or legislative bodies. Only a larger supervising and administrative staff and a better co-ordination of activities in the various centres will make this possible.

* * * *

The question of text books and writing materials is not less important. It has two aspects. Firstly, as these are distributed free at Government cost, ways and means must be found for their cheap production—a thing which is achieved by the Bihar Government with remarkable success.

Secondly, the nature of the material to be read and learnt from these text-books is to be considered. The contents of the book must satisfy the adult outlook of the student. What is good for the child stage may not be so for the advanced stage. The practised and used hands of the adults can learn the alphabet not only quicker but even differently. It is the same thing with reading as his voice also is formed. To meet these requirements there is need for special type of text books. At present an attempt is made in this direction but there is room for improvement.

SHED PATRONISING TONE ABOUT INDIA

(Continued from page 10.)

garh Congress from Saran.—United Press.

LEFTISTS' CONFERENCE AT RAMGARH

HAZARIBAGH, February 11.

A conference of Leftists will be held at Ramgarh simultaneously with the Congress Session. An announcement to this effect was made by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, who addressed a huge public meeting at Cousins Ground to-day.

Mr. Bose, accompanied by Lala Shankerlal and Swami Sahajanand Saraswati, visited Ramgarh this morning to select a site for the conference near about the Congress Nagar.

It is understood that a Kisan rally will also be held.—United Press.

CONGRESS UNITY FIRST

Socialist Leader's Plea For Support To Azad's Candidature

PATNA, Feb. 12.

"To vote against Moulana Abul Kalam Azad would be to repudiate the leadership of Gandhiji in the present crisis. We must therefore vote for Moulana Abul Kalam Azad." says Mr. Jai Prakash Narain. General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party on the forthcoming Congress Presidential elections contest.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain says: "The Congress Presidential election is drawing near and rather unexpectedly there is to be a contest. For the guidance of the members of the Congress Socialist Party, I should like to state the party position in this contest. It is perfectly consistent for comrade M. N. Roy to contest this election, because he believes in displacing the present leadership with another revolutionary one. We, on the other hand, consider this attempt to be destructive of Congress unity which, in the present crisis, has become even more important than heretofore. We believe that to-day, when we are on the eve of great National struggle, if the Congress as a whole is to march forward, it can do so only under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. As long as the struggle exists, it would be suicidal to fight Gandhiji and to attempt to displace his leadership. To vote against Moulana Azad would be to repudiate the leadership of Gandhiji in the present crisis. We must, therefore, vote for Moulana Abul Kalam Azad. I should like to add that in spite of our serious differences, I have great regard for Comrade Roy and should have been able to support his candidature had it been politically possible. When I met him recently at Patna, I explained our position to him and he fully appreciated it."

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain adds political reason for their support to Moulana Azad. He considers Moulana Azad to be also eminently suited for the presidentship.—A. P.

SARDAR'S SUGGESTION & LEAGUE'S FEARS

Conference Of Elected Legislators

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

The Muslim League circles do not appear to approve Sardar Patel's suggestion for a conference of elected legislators of all provinces to produce an agreed solution of political and communal problems, though the Aga Khan lent support. Their apprehensions relate to the certainty of majority of Congress Members in any Constituent Assembly or conference.

SARDAR'S BARODA PROGRAMME

BARODA, Feb. 12.

Sardar Patel, President of the Baroda State Prajamandal, will arrive at Baroda on February 14 to attend a meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda State Prajamandal. The meeting will consider the recent constitutional reforms announced by the Baroda Government.

During his short stay Sardar Patel will address a public meeting at village Sunderpura, about eight miles from Baroda, where he will be presented with a purse collected by people of the Baroda Taluka.—United Press.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETINGS

Baroda Magistrate's Order

BARODA, Feb. 12.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to Baroda on February 14, the District Magistrate of Baroda has issued a notification prohibiting public meetings, demonstrations and others in Baroda City and within three miles of the City, except for religious purposes, for three days from February 13.

The notification also prohibits plying of all vehicles leading to Sunderpura where a meeting is to be held under the presidentship of Sardar Patel and prohibiting carrying or collecting of lethal weapons, stones, brickbats both in Baroda City and Sunderpura during the said period.

The notification has been issued with a view to preserving the public peace and maintenance of law and order.—United Press.

DISLOCATED ELBOW LED TO NEURITIS

Could Not Straighten Her Arm

ORDERED TO TAKE KRUSCHEN

Four months ago, this woman dislocated her left elbow. Although the elbow was properly set, she developed neuritis and could not straighten her arm. She was ordered to take Kruschen—with the happy result described in this letter:—

"I had an accident four months ago, on my arrival from India, and my elbow was seriously dislocated. Fortunately, it was set right there and then, but afterwards, I could not straighten the arm to its full extent. It was X-rayed, and the surgeon specialist told me I was inclined to be rheumatic. I was ordered to take Kruschen Salts—one teaspoonful in a glass of hot water on waking. Now I am getting along famously. The pain in my elbow is better, and, daily, I am able to extend the arm more easily."

—(Mrs.) P.

Rheumatic conditions are the result of an excess of uric acid in the body. Two of the ingredients of Kruschen Salts have the power of dissolving uric acid crystals. Other ingredients assist Nature to expel these dissolved crystals through the natural channels. In addition, there are still other salts in Kruschen which prevent food fermentation in the intestines, and thereby check the further accumulation of uric acid.

Kruschen Salts is obtainable at all Chemists, Stores and Bazars.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY RETURN TICKETS ON MIDWEEK HOLIDAYS

When any Bank Holiday or Public Holiday notified by the Local Government falls on any day during the midweek, I and II Class Return Tickets are issued between BOMBAY V.T., BYCULLA, DADAR and THANA on one hand and NASIK ROAD, DEVLALI, KHANDALA, LONAVLA, KIRKEE, SIVAJINAGAR, POONA and NERAL on the other at Week End Fares. Similarly III class Return Tickets will be issued between BOMBAY V.T., BYCULLA, and DADAR on one hand and NASIK ROAD and DEVLALI on the other. These tickets are issued on the day preceding the Holiday and upto 12 noon of the Holiday and will be available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon of the day following the Holiday.

If two or more Holidays fall in the midweek on consecutive days, these tickets are issued from the day preceding the first Holiday and upto 12 noon of the last Holiday and will be available for completion of return journey upto 12 noon of the day following the last Holiday.

Further particulars from Station Masters concerned.

G. I. P. RLY.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(Continued from page 6)

degree examination should in the first place be immediately withdrawn. Secondly having taken into consideration the minimum requirements (of efficient and scientific training, the University authorities should overhaul the present syllabus and bring it in greater conformity with the future needs of the pupils; they should lay down certain irreducible conditions regarding the staff, supervision work, practising and observation facilities, etc. for running the T. D. classes. Once these minimum requirements are laid down, the University should insist on their fulfilment by all colleges who institute this course, irrespective of their influence or seniority

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Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1940

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Closing Scenes Of Indian Olympiad

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ASKS ZETLAND TO

SHED PATRONISING TONE ABOUT INDIA

If Independence Is Dangerous And Harmful To India, Why Do You Think Indians Will Be Foolish Enough To Take It?

PATNA, Feb. 12.

"IF WE SUFFER FROM TYRANNY OF PHRASES THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WITH ALL ITS VAST EXPERIENCE OF GOVERNMENT OF MEN SHOULD NOT SUFFER FROM IT AND SHOULD BE ABLE TO BOLDLY ACCEPT THE INDIAN DEMAND," SAYS BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REFERRING TO THE "SUNDAYTIMES" INTERVIEW OF LORD ZETLAND ON THE VICEROY-GANDHI TALKS.

PROVOCATIVE STATEMENTS

Babu Rajendra Prasad says:—Lord Zetland's statements are always provocative though not thought provoking. Congressmen understand their business and are fully conscious of the difficulties that they and the country have to face. As Mahatma Gandhi has said, they are also anxious for a settlement if it can be had with honour. British Statesmen will do well to shed their patronising tone and be prepared to deal with Indians on terms of equality.

India claims the right to settle her own constitution and it serves no purpose to tell her that gentlemen 5000 miles away know and understand her needs better than Indians themselves.

BRITISH CREATIONS.

Proceeding Babu Rajendra Prasad says: We are keen on settling all differences that prevail among Indians, but we also realise that many of them are British creations and cannot be satisfactorily settled so long as there is a third party to pat each group in India on the back in turn. If Lord Zetland really believes, as he says that the communal question is for Indians to settle, then why does he not leave it to Indians to settle among themselves and frame their own constitution to be accepted by the British Government.

It is idle to expect Indians to give up their ideals. In claiming independence, they claim nothing more than what every free man wants for himself in his own country and to ensure which to others, the war is ostensibly being fought. If we suffer from tyranny of phrases the British Government with all its vast experience of Government of men should not suffer from it and should be able to boldly accept the Indian Demand, if there is no substantial difference between the expressions used by them and the Indians.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Concluding Babu Rajendra Prasad says:—Britain cannot have it both ways. It cannot claim the war to be a fight for democracy and freedom and at the same time deny self-determination and independence to India. As Gandhiji has said, the great gulf between Britain and India cannot be bridged until India's right of self-determination is conceded. If independence is dangerous and harmful to India why does Lord Zetland think Indians will be foolish enough to take it? Why does he not give them the choice?—A.P.

WORKING COMMITTEE TO REVIEW SITUATION

PATNA, Feb. 12.

The Congress Working Committee which is meeting here from February 28 will have for its consideration, it is understood, the statement by Mr. Gandhi on his recent talks with the Viceroy as well as the situation emerging out of the Gandhi-Viceroy talks and the "Sunday Times" interview of Lord Zetland.

Besides this the Working Committee, it is understood, will take up some official resolutions for the Ramgarh Congress session.

The affairs of the Bengal Congress are not likely to come up before this meeting since the 'ad hoc' Committee is functioning in that province.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived here this morning to meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad. He will return to Allahabad to-morrow.

The Congress Working Committee meeting is likely to be attended by Mahatma Gandhi who will be returning at that time from Malikanda near Dacca after attending the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is free from fever but is very weak. It is apprehended he may not attend the Gandhi Seva Sangh at Malikandha.—"

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Rahul Sankiriyan and Mr. Kamla Roy were turned as delegates to the Ram-

(Continued on page 9 Col. 6)

INTERVIEW WHICH DID NOT COME OFF

Why Mahatma And Jinnah Never Met In Delhi

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

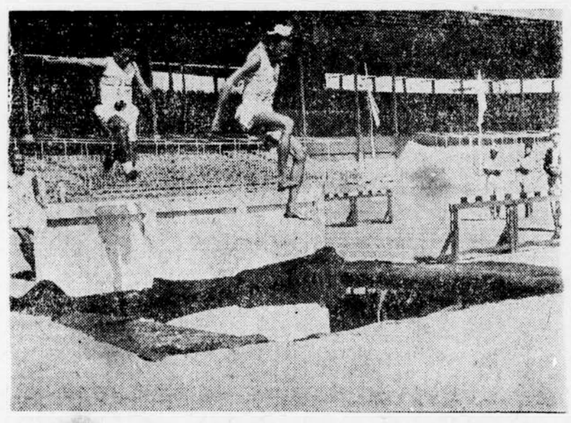
NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

It would be a sad story indeed if the inner history of the last few days were to be made known to the public. The crash came at a moment when it was least expected, the crash of all those expectations which the Bombay speech of the Viceroy had raised in the public mind.

There is some mystery attaching to the abortive attempt made by Sir Sikandar to bring about a meeting between the Mahatma and Mr. Jinnah. Not that this interview, even if it had taken place might have ended better than the last one but it raised a possibility which the public could not afford to overlook. Actually a day earlier Mahatma Gandhi arrived in New Delhi in response to a message from Lahore that Sir Sikandar would like to meet him on Sunday.

In the course of the conversation Sir Sikandar is reported to have complained to Mahatma Gandhi that he was refusing to meet Mr Jinnah.

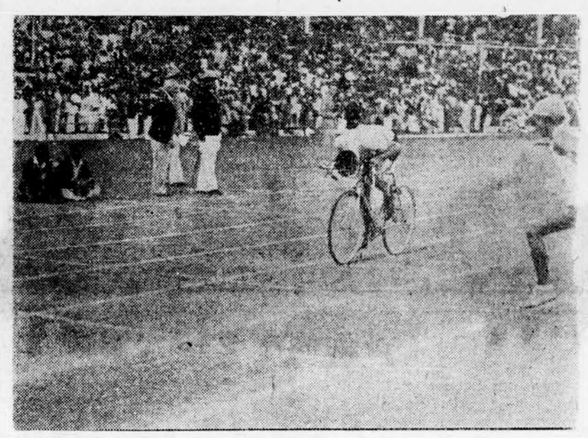
The Mahatma said that he had never refused and was always willing to meet Mr. Jinnah whenever the latter desired. A distorted version appeared in a certain section of the press to the effect that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to meet Mr. Jinnah and political capital was sought to be made out of it. What happened at the subsequent meeting of the Muslim League Working Committee which Sir Sikandar attended one does not know, but actually Mr. Jinnah never met the Mahatma nor communicated anything to him to say when and where they could meet. And now the impression is sought to be created that the Mahatma avoided meeting Mr. Jinnah and left New Delhi. No doubt, Sir Sikandar acted with the best of intentions. He was genuinely anxious to bring about a meeting, so that some permanent understanding could be reached between the Congress and the Muslim League, but he still carries little influence in Muslim League circles. In the Gandhi camp, it is stated that Mahatma Gandhi is always ready to meet Mr. Jinnah or any other leader. But what is the use of meeting Mr. Jinnah even a hundred times if his only answer is that until the Congress accepts the claim of the Muslim League to represent the Muslim community as a whole he cannot discuss any question of an agreement with the Congress? It may be pertinent to point out here that he made no such stipulation in his letters to the Viceroy, for even the British Government cannot commit itself to the statement that the Muslim League alone represents Indian Muslims.



Competitors negotiating the Water Jump in the Steeplechase. Dila Singh who is in front, led from start to finish.

H. E. the Governor giving three cheers to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala.

Miss Moir (Bombay) who was India's Best in Running Broad Jump.



Janki Dass (Punjab) winning the 10,000 metres Cycl Run on Saturday in record time.

Chhajju Singh (Patiala) snapped immediately after his success in the Marathon Race.

GANDHI SEVA SANGH

Facilities For Visitors To Malikanda Conference

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Dr. Profulla Chandra Ghosh has issued the following through the "United Press" regarding the forthcoming Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference to be held at Malikanda, Dacca:—

"Members and visitors of the Gandhi Seva Sangh Conference from outside Bengal are requested to inform the office (249-D, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta) the particular train (B. N. R. or E. I. R.) by which they mean to reach Howrah station so that the volunteers may conveniently attend to them.

"There has been arrangement for a special steamer on the 20th from Goalundo to Malikanda and on the 26th from Malikanda to Goalundo. A temporary steamer station will be opened near the conference pandal. Passengers intending to attend the conference are to buy ticket for Mainot, a station on the Padma Line.

"Conference authorities have made arrangements for the accommodation and fooding of only members, their friends and invited visitors. People coming to see the exhibition and attend public meetings may avail of the nearby hotels, opened for their convenience at their own expenses."—United Press.

BOMBAY ART OLYMPIAD

Classical And Folk Dances

The last nights of the Art Olympiad at Patialanagar, held in connection with the All-India Olympic Games saw a series of interesting dance recitals. "Kumidini", an allegory, was delicately interpreted by Miss Nalini Jayvant as the lotus and Messrs. Chiman Sheth and Pravinkumar as the Moon and Bhramas respectively. Mr. Chiman Sheth executed the "Peacock-dance" with intricate and graceful movements supplemented by rhythmic rolling of the eyeballs. "Raudra-Bhima" gave full scope to Mr. Pravinkumar to demonstrate his art. His movements and gestures were expressive of different actions and flitting emotions. "Than Pal" a lighter item re-introduced, in a different mood. Miss Nalini Jayvant and Messrs. Chiman Sheth and Pravin-Kumar who vied with each other in interpreting the theme.

"Panihari" was executed by Miss Meenakshi Shetty with rhythmic and graceful movements. Miss Snuiti Kaushik gave a further contribution to the success of the function by her "kiti" and snake-charmer" dances. Miss Uma Maitra was expressive and graceful in the execution of her two interpretative dances. "Bathing and plucking flowers" by Miss Anupama Roy and "Santhal" dance were equally interesting items. An additional attraction was the "Mridanga-dance" by Mr. Narendrakumar. His bold movements to the accompaniment of the pleasant beats of mridanga were remarkable. An item of novel interest was "Yaksha-gana"—a dance-drama of Karnataka. It presented an episode from the Mahabharat which was interpresented in the purely traditional style. Costumes and make-up peculiar to the art-form added considerably to the attraction of the item. Fishermen's dance was a pleasant variety of Folk-dance.

A flute solo by Mr. N. Mazumdar, violin and Mandolin duet by Messrs. Yajnik and Nayak and Jaltarang constituted the musical interludes in addition to songs by Messrs. Sital Ghosh, Babu Vishanji, Bhaunshali and others. Mr. David Abraham with his fluent speech and a fine sense of humour revealed that the announcement of the programme was an art by itself.

D. G. V.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

THE JUG OF DEATH

STUMBLING ON THE EDGE OF THE QUARRY, WADE ROLLED DOWN ITS MARBLE SIDES, UNCONSCIOUS . . .
6-27
HE WAS RIGHT HERE WHEN I LEFT HIM . . . .
WADE! WADE!
Copr. 1939, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
HE AIN'T SEEN WADE, LYIN' AT THE BOTTOM OF TH' QUARRY! AN' I AIN'T TELLIN' HIM!

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